

NEWS OF THE WEEK A WIDE OPEN DOOR

Awful Mine Explosion—Four Hundred Killed—King of Sweden Dead—Taft Sails for Home.

The worst accident of the year so far occurred Friday morning in Nos. 6 and 8 of the Fairmont Coal Company's mines at Monongah, W. Va., when about four hundred men were imprisoned, and most of them killed by a terrific explosion. The exact number of dead is not yet known, but there were about four hundred men in the mine at the time, and except for four or five who were blown to the open air none are expected to be rescued alive. The cause of the explosion is not known. About a hundred bodies had been taken out when this was written, all burned and torn by the explosion.

This has been the worst year on record for mine disasters, the greatest single accident came last year at the Couriers mine, in France, when 9 men were killed. Altogether last year 1,600 men were killed in mine accidents while this year there had 1,499 been killed before this last horror, and the four hundred who are probably dead there will make the total about 1,900.

The mines are still afire, and there is danger of another explosion, which keeps the rescuers from getting far into the mine, and makes it more likely that no one will be saved. There has been a great deal of danger, too, from the poisonous gas which is always left by an explosion, so that the work of clearing the mine has been very difficult.

Secretary Taft sailed for home from Hamburg, Germany, on Saturday, after having been entertained by the Czar of Russia and other high dignitaries. He is expected home Saturday or Sunday, but will probably be too late for the funeral of his mother, who died Sunday at Millbury, Mass. Her body will be taken to Cincinnati for burial beside her husband.

King Oscar II of Sweden, the best loved of all the European monarchs and connected by blood or marriage with most of the sovereigns of Europe, died Sunday in his palace at Stockholm. There will be no political results from his death, as his nation once one of the strongest, has become too weak to count in the struggle among nations. His son follows him on the throne. Many of his children and relatives have been chosen to rule small countries because they would

(Continued on Third Page)

LOGSDON'S

The Up-To-Date STORE

I wish to call the attention of the people of Berea and Madison County, and also of adjoining counties, to the fact that it will pay them to stop in, or if they have to, to drive in, look at the big line of goods I have just received, and let me tell my prices. The goods are just what you have been wanting for Christmas. Here are some of the things I have: NICE CHINA-WARE, GLASS-WARE, VASES, DOLLS, a complete line of LAMPS, QUEENSWARE, also HARDWARE, a fine line, and TINWARE, besides GROCERIES, FANCY and STAPLE, and in fact all kinds of GOOD THINGS TO EAT. I would be glad to have everybody call and see things, and you will find it will pay you to come soon, before the best things are sold out, as it is too late to get another line in before Christmas. If you come early you will not be disappointed.

I wish also to thank my many friends for their liberal patronage, and I hope to continue in their confidence.

To one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

I am very respectfully,
W. D. LOGSDON.

NEW BRICK BUILDING,
Corner Main and Prospect Streets, Berea.

Berea College is just closing the best fall term in its history so far as the students are concerned, and will soon begin a winter term that will be better yet—full of good things for young people, things that help them to live right, and make them better men and women, husbands or wives, neighbors and citizens.

These things are open to all young



DR. W. C. FROST
President of Berea College

people of good character. The fees are low, and anyone can earn part of the necessary money here. Do not think that this does not interest you and stop reading this. Are you sure it does not interest you? If you are young, is your education finished? Do you not sometimes wish you knew a little more about some things? Here is your chance. Come and learn! If you are older, have you not a son or



MILES A. WALSH
Principal of Academy, Berea College

daughter, younger brother or sister, or some other dear one that you want to give a good start in life? This is your chance too. Give them education.

You want to know about a College that you send your friends to, or go to yourself. So read carefully the articles following this, and telling the things you want to know about Berea. Read carefully, think it over, then COME—you will be welcomed.

ACADEMY COURSES

The Academy offers the following



T. A. EDWARDS
Superintendent of Model Schools

opportunities to those who wish to pursue studies in that department. Mathematics: Beginning Algebra; a more advanced course in Algebra, which those may enter who have done something more than a year's work



E. F. DIXEY
Assistant Superintendent of Model Schools

in the subject. Those who have studied Geometry for half a year or more may take up that subject completing Solid Geometry in the spring term.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

GETTING WISDOM.

The Book of Proverbs is full of good advice to young people, and the heart of it all is "GET WISDOM." Wisdom is knowing what to do and how to do in all the various occasions of life. The man that finds the best way to do the common duties and also when new or sudden occasions rise does not lose his head, but knows how to act in any emergency, that man has wisdom; he always succeeds, his neighbors have confidence in his judgment and his ability. They say "he can make things go, he always knows just what to do." No wonder Solomon said wisdom is better than gold or silver, more precious than diamonds or rubies.

Now how can we get wisdom? Wisdom is the result of two things; a *trained mind* and *experience*. A good school like Berea is the best place to get your mind well trained. First there are a large number of skilful teachers who know the best and quickest way to train the minds of their pupils; a good teacher is worth more than a thousand books, two teachers are better than one and forty are better still.

Second there is a great body of students, bright, energetic, of high character and keen ambition. It is a great privilege to associate with them, they stir you up to do your best, and encourage you by their good comradeship.

Third there is a wonderful equipment, fine buildings, well heated, well lighted, with the best seats and blackboards, maps, and pictures. A few of these are:

The Library of 30,000 books, open to all students freely; the Printing Building, where boys learn that trade; the Wood Working Building, where the classes in Carpentry and Architectural Drawing are taught; the new Barn for Horticulture and two new Barns for the Farm Department; the Laundry with all its modern machinery; the Cooking Classes; the Hospital where girls learn how to be nurses; the Bricklaying Class and all the other opportunities to *gain your own experience by using the experience of practical teachers.*

It is foolish to blunder along and learn at sad cost only from your own experience. The wise way, the economical and quick way is to take advantage of the experience of others.

The winter term opens New Year's Day, January first, 1908. No matter how much you know or how little you know if you are in earnest there is a place for you in Berea College. There are eight grades in the Model Schools, there are four classes in the Academy, four in the Normal Department and four in College; if you are ambitious and honest, there is a place in there somewhere for you. Get wisdom. Come to school and come soon.

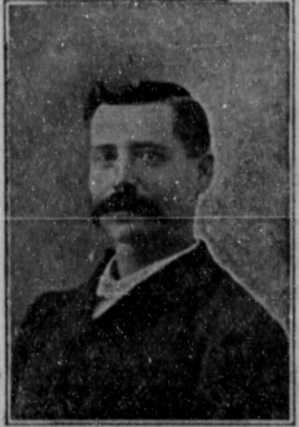
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES AT BERE

To earn while you learn.
To attend the free choral classes.
To hear some of the great musicians



MRS. JENNIEL HILL
Dean of Women of Berea College

In Charge of Domestic Science Teaching sing and play.
To have the use of the largest school library in the South.
To hear the College band of more than 20 instruments.
To participate in good, clean athletics.
To be a member of one of the six



T. J. OSBORNE
Treasurer of Berea College

great literary societies.
To hear some of the great men of the country speak.
To be in the large gymnasium classes.
To see the wonderful reflectoscope which will throw on the canvass a picture from a book, photograph or card.
To attend the Lyceum Course of entertainments.

FACTS ABOUT BERE

No saloons.
Our Chapel seats 1400.
Largest school in Kentucky.



MISS KATHERINE BOWERSOX
Dean of Women of Berea College

Berea was established 1855.
Berea has eighty more students this fall than ever before.
Berea is a religious school but not a denominational school.
Berea has twenty-five buildings used for school purposes.
Berea has the largest corps of work-



WILL C. GAMBLE
Secretary of Berea College

ers of any school in Kentucky.
Berea provides for her sick students in her own hospital under the care of her own nurses and physician.
Berea had eleven hundred students last year. Look for the 1200 mark this year.
You can live in Berea and go to school almost as cheaply as you can stay at home without the school.
Winter term opens Jan. 1st, 1908.
See advertisement on last page.

TRAINING TEACHERS

In common with every other Southern state, Kentucky is becoming thoroughly alive to the need of better public schools. Great improvements have been made in the past, and it is almost certain that the Legislature in its coming session will do more than any previous one in the way of enacting better school laws and providing



J. W. DINMORE
Head of Normal Department, Berea College

more funds for educational purposes.

In the past young men and women could not afford to enter the teaching work, as a profession, for it did not offer a living; but with longer terms, better pay, better houses and an awakened public sentiment, conditions are rapidly changing. The Public Schools will soon demand teachers who are entering the work as a profession and young people who are thoroughly pre-



C. D. LEWIS
Professor of Natural Science, Normal Department

pared will soon be in great demand with good salaries offered them.

The Normal Dept. of Berea College has been doing its best in the past to bring about this condition, and now it is making every effort to lead all other schools in the thorough courses which it offers to teachers of every grade. The motto of the Berea Teachers' Club "not the good, nor the better, but the best" may well stand for the motto of the Normal Department, for we strive to obtain the best in equipment, in instructors, in text books, in matter and in method.

We seek to ever hold a high ideal



A. E. THOMSON
Chaplain of Berea College

before ourselves and our pupils while at the same time we try to meet the real problems which confront the teachers, and the schools of our state. To do this we must train the best possible teachers for the 3rd grade



J. E. HANNIX
Acting Professor of Mathematics, Normal Department

country school just the same as the 1st grade teacher for the more fortunate districts. For this purpose we have

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

MONEY TALKS

How a Bank is Managed, and What Makes a Bank Safe.

A bank is a stock company or corporation. It does not belong to any one man. Every person who has helped to furnish the bank's capital has a share in the management of the bank.

These people who own the bank's capital are called stockholders, and they are the bank. The fifty thousand dollars capital of the Berea Bank and Trust Company is owned by fifty-three different people. When you deal with this bank, you are dealing with these fifty-three different people.

Most of the stockholders of the Berea Bank and Trust Company live in Madison County and in the near-by counties of Jackson, Rockcastle and Garrard. But even though most of the people who have a share in the bank do live close to Berea, it would not be possible for all of them to come to the bank's place of business every day to take deposits, cash checks and loan money.

And so the stock holders have selected ten men from among themselves to have charge of the bank and run the business for them. These men are Mr. J. J. Moore, Dr. P. Cornelius, Mr. E. T. Fish, Mr. J. W. Herndon, Mr. A. W. Stewart, Mr. W. H. Porter, Mr. Chas. Burdette, Prof. J. W. Dinmore, Mr. J. E. Johnson and Mr. J. F. Dean.

These men are the directors of the bank. The people who own the bank's capital and who are personally liable for the bank's debts know that their interests in the bank will be well looked after. They picked these directors to run the bank for them because they knew that they are honest, that they are good business men, and that they will see to it that the bank is run safely and according to law.

But the directors are all busy men, and they can not spend all their time at the bank every day, and it is not necessary for them to do so. So the stock holders, through the directors, employ a cashier and assistant to stay at the bank all the time to take in deposits and cash checks and do the book-keeping for the bank.

So this bank is not a one man institution, but its various interests are closely looked after by its Board of Directors, who are responsible to the stock holders and to the State of Kentucky for the faithful discharge of the bank's obligations.

And once every month all of the directors meet at the bank and thoroughly sift everything that the cashier and his assistants have done. They look at the notes and see that they are all good. They count the money and see that it is all there. And they go over the books and see that they are correct.

So when you deal with a bank, always remember that it is the stockholders who are the bank, that the directors are managing the bank as agents for the stock holders, and that the cashier and the clerks who help him are agents for the stock holders and directors and are heavily bonded to the bank for the faithful discharge of their duties.

And in judging of the safety of a bank always inquire what is the amount of the bank's capital and who are the directors who are running the bank. If the capital is sufficient and the Directors are honest and good business men, and if they visit the bank often to see that it is run right, then the bank is safe, and it is a good bank to put your money in for safe-keeping.

Our capital is \$50,000; surplus, \$10,000.

Berea Bank & Trust Company.

MAKE NEW FRIENDS

Many young people hesitate about going away to school because they will have to be among so many strangers. You will not be among strangers at Berea.

You will find some one from nearly every county of Eastern Kentucky and from twenty-five states. Look at the faces of the Berea teachers and see how friendly they look.

You will have more friends here in a month than in any other place in the world.

The man with something good to sell is not afraid to tell about it. Watch our advertisements to find the good things.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

Part 5.—Keeping Up the Interest.

(In this article Prof. Dinsmore continues his talk on how to keep up the interest in the school.)

4. In some parts of the country a day has been set apart for the study of birds and is called "Bird Day". It is rather the culmination of a series of studies on birds. Country children have a fine opportunity to study birds and ought to know much more about them than they ordinarily do. They may first roughly classify them as song birds, useful birds and harmful birds.

These branches may be studied separately comparing different kinds of the class as the robin and the wren. "Bird Day" gathers together the knowledge acquired in several weeks or months and makes as great a showing as possible. The children have learned to draw pictures of the various kinds they have studied, to describe their appearance and habits, to imitate or describe their note, song or chirrup, to tell where and how they build their nests, number of eggs, appearance of young ones and so on. A collection of nests may be made being careful to take only those that have been abandoned. The literary part of the program may consist of songs, poems, stories and written descriptions of birds. Bird games may be played and the small children may be taught to act birds by hopping, flying and the like. Both the preparation and the day itself will bring out much that is interesting and useful.

5. Another equally profitable and perhaps more entertaining occasion is "History Day." This has an advantage over "Bird Day" in that all the people of the District may take part. Like the other, it requires considerable preparation on the part of teacher and pupils. It need not be confined to the "History Class," all may have some part. The children must be made familiar with a considerable number of historical events so that they can tell about them readily in their own words. They must collect pictures of important people, places and things. They should make drawings of such objects as Lincoln's birthplace, the cabin where Betsey Ross made the flag, the Bunker Hill monument, the Liberty Bell, etc. All the relics of the neighborhood may be borrowed for the occasion and be so placed as to make the best display.

6. The play ground must not be despised nor neglected. It may be made a powerful factor in keeping up the interest in school. The high schools and colleges all over the land make a great deal of athletics keeping hundreds of young men in school by means of the interest in games who could not otherwise be induced to remain. Some condemn match games of football, baseball and rowing because of the loss of time and other attendant evils but all are in favor of good, healthy, clean athletics. All children and most grown people like to play and it is right they should. It is part of their development. If rightly directed it may be an important part of their education.

When the interest in play is on the wane and the old games become tiresome have a new game ready to propose. Enter into it with zest yourself and see if it will not bring new life into the school. Outdoor games are the best but there should be a few indoor games for bad weather. Conundrums, riddles, charades are all good if rightly conducted. Much depends upon the way the teacher goes into it. Never play in a half-hearted manner. All look to the teacher as the leading spirit and any signs of being bored will be catching and the game will be spoiled.

Some of the larger district schools might have a "Field Day." This would give every boy a chance to take part and to choose the particular sport in

(Continued Next Week.)

THE HOME

The Wade Collection of Weavings

Berea has had an "Arts and Crafts" exhibit of her own, small indeed and yet a beginning. For many years Berea has sent collections of coverlets and other weavings to New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Detroit and many other points, to be exhibited along with other artistic handwork from all over the United States. In this way the skill of our weavers has become widely known and honored.

This week some of our weavers had a chance to see the work of weavers in other states through the kindness of Mr. Wade of Oakmont, Pennsylvania. This gentleman is very much interested in fine handwork as developed in the various states and has been at great pains and expense to secure specimens of weaving from as

ever seen. What a pity that such an art should no longer be known, and what an honor it would be if some of our Kentucky women could revive it once more. Such a piece of work is as much that of an artist as a painting.

If anyone still has any of the old eight-gur drafts or books of direction I wish she would write me about it.

Three of the specimens are from Tennessee. One specimen, called "Isle of Palms," closely resembles our Pine Blinn, and is a beautiful shade of indigo blue, and finely woven.

Of the remaining specimens, four are from Virginia, two from Georgia, three from North Carolina, two from Alabama, one from Arkansas, and one from Rhode Island. While these all closely resemble some of the Kentucky patterns, only "Gentleman's Fancy" is the same. Reds and yellows are used much more than by Kentucky weavers, and the colors are often aniline dyes. Some good specimens of coloring with walnut brown are shown. The "Weaver's Choice" from Arkansas is a very light tan and rich walnut brown with a little dull pink, making a very effective combination.

The specimen from the "Hearthside Loom," Rhode Island, is a sample of work done by a gentleman who has taken it up as an artistic employment. In general our Kentucky weavers have cause to congratulate themselves when their work is thus brought in contact with that of others.

Still standing about two and one-half miles from the little village of Crab Orchard is the oldest brick house in Kentucky. It was built by Col. William Whitley in 1783, when Col. Whitley was an associate of Boone, Kenton, Morris and Clark. The material came from Virginia, brought across the Overland Trail in wagons. The old mansion is ornamented with strange carvings.

It is two and one-half stories in height and stands on top of "Sportsman Hill." As a safeguard against Indians the windows are seven feet from the ground, the doors are two oak layers in thickness, and the staircase, of thirteen steps, has a carved eagle on each step, representing the original States.

The third floor is an old and spacious ball room, and the cellar, dug deep, served as a refuge from attacking Indians.

A WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLEA

Should women be allowed to vote, is a question that has long agitated the minds of the American people and it will continue to do so until the question is forever settled by the State legislation favorable to woman suffrage.

It must be remembered that woman is denied this privilege by decree of man and not of God. After God had created them male and female, He gave THEM, not Adam, dominion over all He had created and He withheld from Eve nothing He had given to Adam.

God in the creation of woman did not take her from the head of man that she might rule over him, neither did He take her from his feet that he might trample upon her, but He took her from his side that she might be his equal in all things. The theory that woman has a cell more in the brain and a fibre more in the heart than man is only in part true. Because woman is guided more by conscience, the voice of the soul, than man, she must be stigmatized as the "weaker vessel."

It is argued that the home is woman's sphere, which is true, but no woman need be out of her element by going peaceably to the polls and casting her ballot for the cause of right and justice.

The right of suffrage is granted to all classes of male citizens, the foreigner, negro, gambler, drunkard and infidel, but woman, the last and best of God's creation, queen of the home and mother of all humanity, must be classed with the idiot, convict and maniac by being denied the right to vote. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and many women are heavy tax-payers that have no right to say how the money shall be expended.

The patriotic song, "The star-spangled banner, long may it wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," seems but a mockery when we consider that one-half of the brain and intelligence of our nation is denied the right of self-government.

An argument against woman suffrage is that she is unfit for military service; so are many of the men, and are exempt from service because of physical disabilities.

It is not necessary for women to fight, bleed and die to become a qualified voter. We are not wanting to fight, but to vote, that the great licensed evil of our country may be abolished.

It is claimed by those opposed to

Woman Suffrage that she would be insulted at the polls. If there is anything that would rebuke Satan, and preserve the peace it is the presence of mothers at the polls, and if there is anything that will purify and sanctify the ballot-box it is the vote of our blessed mothers.

Cynthia E. Flanery,
Owsley County.

RECORD CROP VALUES

Crops Not so Big as Last Year, but Will Bring Farmers More Than Ever Before.

The yearly report of the Secretary of Agriculture, which has been made public, shows that this year, while the crops have not been so large as in some other years, their value to the farmers will be greater than ever before, because of the high prices.

The corn crop is the most important. This year we have grown about 2,553,732,000 bushels. There have been three large crops, but if this one is sold out at present prices the farmers will get \$1,350,000,000 more than the average of the last five crops.

It is not certain whether hay or cotton is the crop next in importance. It is thought that the hay this year is worth more than the cotton. It is estimated to be worth \$660,000,000, or \$65,000,000 more than ever before. The value of the cotton crop is somewhere between \$650,000,000 and \$675,000,000. This is a little below that of last year, but ahead of all others. The size of the hay crop is 61,420,000 tons.

The wheat crop is fourth in value, with 625,676,000 bushels, and a value of \$500,000,000. The oat crop is smaller than usual by 19 per cent, but its value, \$360,000,000, is greater than that of any other oat crop. The tobacco crop is the smallest for several years, being 645,213,000 pounds, but its value \$67,000,000, is greater than usual.

Altogether, the total value of the wealth produced on the farms of the country for the year, is put at \$7,412,000,000, which is \$296,000,000 above the high record of last year. Of course a great deal of the wealth has been needed by the farmers to support themselves, but the total shows how very important to the country the farms are.

The figures given above are from the government report, and are as near right as it has been possible for the government to get. They have been calculated from hundreds of thousands of reports from all over the country.

THE MARKET Berea Prices

Eggs, per doz.—25c.
Butter, per lb.—15-25c.
Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$0.80-\$1.00
Potatoes, Sweet, per bu.—\$1.00-\$1.20
Apples, per bu.—\$1.50-\$2.00
Bacon, per lb., 12-20c.
Ham, per lb., 17c.
Turkeys, dressed, 11-12c.
Rabbits, each, 10c.
Chickens, on foot, per lb.—10c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb.—12c.
Chestnuts, per bu.—\$3.20
Hickory nuts, per bu.—\$0.75-\$1.00
Walnuts, per bu.—40-50c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Dec. 10.

Choice export steers	\$5.00	5.25
Light shipping steers	4.50	5.00
Choice butcher steers	4.25	5.75
Medium butcher str.	3.65	4.15
Common butcher str.	3.00	3.50
Choice butcher heifers	3.50	4.25
Medium butcher heifers	3.00	3.50
Common butcher heifers	2.50	3.00
Choice butcher cows	3.50	4.00
Medium butcher cows	3.00	3.50
Common butcher cows	2.25	3.00
Canners	1.00	2.25
Choice fat oxen	4.25	4.75
Medium oxen	3.00	4.00
Choice bulls	3.00	3.50
Medium bulls	2.50	3.00
Common bulls	2.00	2.50
Choice veal calves	6.50	7.00
Medium veal calves	4.00	5.00
Common calves	2.50	3.50
Good feeders	4.00	4.75
Medium feeders	3.50	4.00
Common feeders	3.00	3.50
Choice stock steers	3.50	4.00
Medium stock steers	3.00	3.50
Common stock steers	2.50	3.00
Choice stock heifers	3.00	3.50
Medium stock heifers	2.50	3.00
Common mixed stockers	2.50	3.00
Choice milch cows	35.00	40.00
Medium milch cows	25.00	30.00
Common milch cows	10.00	20.00

HOGS

Choice packers and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs.	5.05
Medium packers and butchers, 160 to 200 lbs.	5.05
Light shippers, 120-160 lbs.	4.90
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.	4.60
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.	4.50
Roughs, 150-500 lbs.	3.00

SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	3.50	4.00
Medium sheep	3.00	3.50
Common sheep	2.00	3.00
Bucks	1.00	2.50
Choice spring lambs	5.00	5.50
Good butcher lambs	4.50	5.00

Culls and tail-ends 3 00 4 00

MESS PORK—\$12.00.

HAMS—Choice sugar cured, light and special cure, 13c; heavy to medium 13½ to 13¾c

SHOULDERS—9c per lb.

BACON—Clear ribs sides 10½c, regular clear sides 10¾c, breakfast bacon 17½c, sugar cured shoulders 9c, bacon, extra 10½c; bellies, light 13c, heavy 13c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces, 9c, pure in tierces, 10c, in tubs, 10½c.

DRIED BEEF—12c.

EGGS—Case count 23-24c per doz.; candied, 25c.

BUTTER—17c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, small 11c per lb., large 8c, hens 8c; ducks, small young 10c, old 9c; turkeys, young 11c, old 10c; geese 8c; rabbits \$1.50 per doz.

WHEAT—No. 2 red and long berry 92c, No. 3 red and long berry 90c.

CORN—No. 2 white 62½c; No. 3 mixed 62c.

OATS—No. 2 white 47c; No. 2 mixed 46c.

RYE—No. 2 Western 91c nominal, No. 2 Northern 94c.

Tan Bark

Price at the depot at Berea, per cord, \$7.00.

Ties

TIES—Price at the station at Berea: Firsts, 48c, culls, 20c, both 8 and 8½

foot. Mr. Stephens is now buying 1x8 instead of 6x8 ties.

Spokes

Prices paid by Standard Wheel Co. at Berea, for black or shell-bark hickory spokes, split or sawed.

Per
Thous.

First size, A and B grade,	\$16.00
First size, C grade,	9.00
First size, D grade,	7.00
Second size, A and B grade,	21.00
Second size, C grade,	12.00
Second size, D grade,	9.00
Third size, A and B grade,	25.00
Third size, C grade,	12.00
Fourth size, A and B grade,	30.00

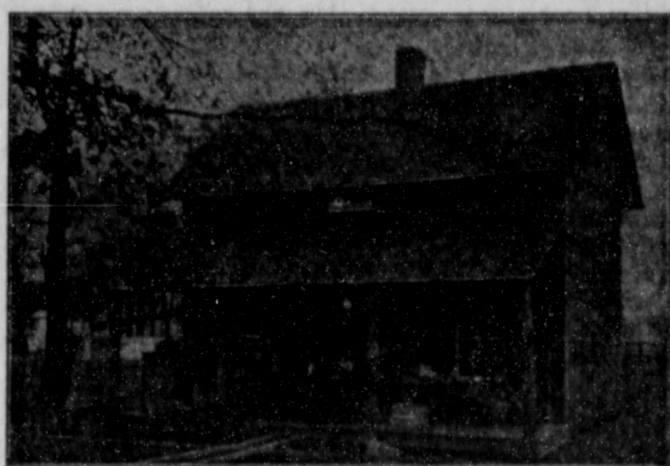
First size is 1½ in. on the heart, 1¼ in. deep and 28 to 30 inches long. Second size is 2 in. on the heart, 2 in. deep and 30 in. long. Third size is 2½ in. on the heart, 2¼ in. deep and 30 in. long. Fourth size is 2½ in. on the heart, 2½ in. deep and 30 in. long.

A. & B. Grade is good, sound, white, coarse, heavy growth, live timber, full to sizes and free from defects.

C. Grade is good, sound, white timber, that is lighter in weight, and growth is finer and not so heavy as the A. B. Grade. It must be free from defects also, and full to sizes.

D. Grade is good, sound, red and red and white mixed timber, clear of defects and full to sizes.

Defects are knots, worms, bird pecks, wind shakes, crooked grain and checks.



To Educate Your Children!

This ceiled cottage, four rooms, with stoves, tables, chairs and bedsteads, MAY BE RENTED FOR \$10 A TERM. Other dwellings of various sizes and for very reasonable prices. Address

T. J. OSBORNE, Berea, Ky.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. It is our purpose to

Deal Justly and Liberally With All.

Your Account Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

THE

Berea National Bank

Capital \$25,000.00

Surplus \$1,500.00

S. E. WELCH, President. J. L. GAY, Cashier.

I AM THE MAN WHO SELLS THE LAND.

Berea Town Property, Improved and Unimproved.

One cottage left in west end \$450.
Three lots left in west end, an acre in each lot \$100 each.
One eight room two story frame building, all plastered.
Chimney, two grates, good cistern 12 by 12, lot 100 by 300, fruit trees, wood house, barn, etc. \$2,500.
A nice cottage with three lots on Walnut Meadow Pike \$1,500.
One new house and lot, good water, barn, on Jackson st. \$1,000.
I have a farm of 43 acres, small box house, 1 1-2 miles west of Berea, price \$1,200. A great bargain for anyone.
Fifty one acres on Berea and Big Hill Pike, ¼ miles from Berea \$25.00 per acre.

Any One Wanting Property of Any Kind Call and See Me. I Can Supply Your Needs.

J. P. BICKNELL.

REAL ESTATE AGENT and MERCHANT.

WANT FLOWERS?

Cut Flowers—Table Ferns
Funeral Designs
Wedding Pieces
Potted Plants

RICHMOND
GREYHOUSES
Phone No. 188

'PHONE ALBERT

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12. BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Miss Mary Adams visited in Richmond Saturday and Sunday.

Lillie Gentry and mother of Richmond are the guests of J. H. Jackson and family.

Grace Baker and Lou Phillips visited at Wallaceston Saturday and Sunday.

E. L. Robinson has moved into one of the real estate houses on Center street recently occupied by Forest Hill.

Mrs. Fannie Hazelwood of Lexington was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Settle, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Washburn of Natchez, Miss., are visiting Mrs. Washburn's mother, Mrs. Sallie Baker on Chestnut Ave. They will remain until the first of the year and then go to Niles, Cal., where Mr. Washburn has a position as foreman in a nursery.

A protracted meeting began this week at the Methodist church at Wallaceston.

The ladies of the Priscilla Club met at the home of Mrs. M. L. Spink last Friday.

Mr. Jess Kinnard is visiting home folks again.

Mrs. Josiah Burdette returned last Thursday night from Cleveland, Ohio, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nettie Mann.

R. L. Richardson has purchased J. P. Bicknell's stock of hardware, etc., and has moved same to his own store on Chestnut St.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Caywood are visiting home folks and friends here.

Mrs. W. C. Hunt of Pikeville, came home last Thursday to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burdette. Mr. Hunt will join her later.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Combs was buried in the Berea cemetery Monday.

Howard Switzer who is now in the telegraphing business is visiting home folks.

W. R. Gabbard and Elbridge Hardin who have been constructing a Normal School Building at Fairview, Tenn. are home again.

Wright Kelly, R. H. and J. H. Gabbard and several others were in Frankfort Tuesday to witness the inauguration of Governor Willson.

Wright Kelly bought the feed and coal building of R. W. Boulware on Depot St. for \$700.

Mr. E. T. Fish accompanied his mother to Lexington the first of the week where she will undergo a surgical operation.

Mrs. Wyatt, who was so badly burned last week, when her little boy died, is doing nicely, and will soon be able to be up.

Mrs. Henry Combs is recovering slowly after a serious operation.

Mrs. Dager is in Cincinnati, called there by the illness of her sister-in-law.

Henry Ingram went to Cincinnati Monday for treatment of his eyes.

Mrs. Martha Combs fell down stairs one day last week, and was slightly injured, but is recovering.

Mrs. Helen V. Fairchild is spending the holidays with her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Stanley Frost. After spending the winter in Florida she will return here to make her home.

Mrs. Dr. Cornelius gave a dinner party Monday night in honor of Mrs. Thomson's birthday, inviting several ladies in to help her celebrate.

Mr. Lawrence G. Garrett of Bobtown and Miss Emma L. Evans of Brassfield were married by Dr. Thomson last Friday at the home of Mr. Frank Coyle. Mr. Garrett is associated with his father in the management of a store at Bobtown, and his bride has been teaching the school there with great success. The happy couple are receiving many congratulations.

Miss Robinson gave the Monday lecture in the upper chapel, her subject being "Christopher Marlowe."

Henry Ingram's brother and sister Lizzie arrived in Berea and will be in school in the winter term.

Miss Helen Frenger of Troy, Ohio, spent Thanksgiving Day in Berea. Helen was a student here for several years and is now working at her trade stenography, which study she took here in the Commercial Department.

GUITAR FOR SALE:—A fine Washburn instrument, in good condition. For particulars call at The City.

HOG LOST:—Black Poland China sow, weight about 150 lbs., straight silt in right ear. Reward for return to J. W. Rupert.

MODERN STYLE—OLD-TIME HONESTY.

The "Mayflower" shoe combines old-time honesty with modern style. We carry them in sizes to fit and styles to please.

MRS. S. R. BAKER.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Dr. Hubbell, formerly Vice President of the College and now of K. U., was in our town the latter part of last week.

The Y. M. C. A. had an exceptionally good meeting last Sunday night. Prof. Lewis was the leader, the subject being "The Stones in our Way."

Several of the students are leaving for home this week to spend the holidays and their vacation.

Dr. Thomson gave a talk in chapel Sunday night on the advancement of the negro in the south. He has recently made a trip through the southern states, and his talk was greatly enjoyed.

The football men met last week and elected Mr. Swope captain of the football team for 1908.

Pi Epsilon Pi society gave a very nice program in their open meeting at the chapel Friday night, all societies being present.

Kelly Ingram, a former student here, who was seriously ill at Hamilton, Ohio, with typhoid fever last fall has gone with his family back to the

SPECIAL NOTICE

Till further advised, all who bring this notice can get a trip to Richmond and return, and the best set of teeth that can be made all for \$8.00.

The same terms apply to all who have over \$5.00 worth of dental work done. In buying Railroad ticket take receipt for money for the round trip fare and the receipt will be taken as cash.

All work guaranteed to be first class in every respect and to give good satisfaction.

Only best class of materials used.

DR. V. H. HOBSON
DENTIST
PHONE No. 2. Richmond, Ky.

home farm at Annville, Jackson County.

Matthew Smith, one of our last year students, is teaching his first school at Skidmore, Ky. He plans to be in school again this winter.

Frances Barry, of the Class of 1903, is teaching in Indianapolis, Ind. Good reports have come of her work there.

The Band this fall is under the direction of Mr. C. M. Canfield and is doing most excellent work. For the winter we anticipate great things. Plans for the winter concert are being considered now. Berea is proud of her Band.

Mrs. Putnam and Misses Bowersox and Welch have been on the sick list the past week.

President Frost is expected home from his trip in the east the last of this week.

Dr. Cook and Miss Robinson gave the Monday Lectures. Miss Robinson talked on Christopher Marlowe and Dr. Cook gave some of his experiences in European travel.

Mr. Cam J. Lewis will return for school work this winter and will bring his sister Lena with him.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Tobacco Society Outrage Destroys Property Worth \$200,000—Francis Fountain Finished.

The war between the tobacco growers and the trust has at last broken out, as had been feared, in an outrage which is a disgrace to the state that will not be forgotten in years and will always be a black mark against her fair name. Last Friday night a band of about 500 riders, mostly masked, went from Trigg county to Hopkinsville, the county seat of Christian County, and practically sacked the town. They took possession of the police and fire departments, and of the telegraph and telephone stations, so that no help could be brought to the buildings they intended to destroy, and men with rifles kept up a constant fire, terrifying women and children, so that no citizens could come out of their homes. The mob then went to work and burned down a number of buildings, some of them full of tobacco, causing damage amounting to between \$150,000 and \$200,000. Like other mobs they showed neither decency nor kindness to women, made the telephone girls stand out in the cold night air, and shot a railroad brakeman who tried to save his train, which they had no reason for wanting to burn.

Several of the men were not masked and were recognized. Militia men were put on their trail, and for a while there were good hopes that they could be caught and punished. Gov. Beckham, however, who at first talked as if he was ready to punish the raiders, changed his mind when there was a chance to do something, and refused to send more troops at the time when they were most needed. It is not known yet whether he has succeeded in preventing all prosecutions.

Steps have been taken at Winchester to declare forfeit the bond of F. B. Feltner, and to collect it from his bondsmen, A. H. and Judge Hargis, and B. F. French. The amount is about \$1,500.

The fountain given by David R. Francis to Richmond was finished Saturday, when A. J. Zolney, a noted architect of St. Louis, went there with a bust of a frontiersman which he placed on the handsome granite fountain. The bust is made of bronze, and the total cost of the fountain is about \$10,000. Ex-Governor Francis of Missouri, who makes the gift, is a native of Madison County and is expecting to come with his family to Richmond in the spring, when the fountain will be dedicated.

The drill continues to pound in the oil section of Kentucky in spite of the cold and unfavorable weather, but in several sections little is doing. One good well was brought in in Wayne County, and the week showed good results.

An attempt was made to blow up the jail at Williamsburg Friday night, and three men have been arrested on the charge. The deputy jailer was thrown down, but no one was injured.

H. E. James of Leitchfield will be appointed Assistant State Treasurer under Edwin Farley, H. P. Nunn having declined the place on account of private business.

Kentucky jailers in session at Frankfort last Thursday decided to have a bill introduced at the next session of the General Assembly providing for electrocution instead of hanging for capital punishment.

LAW AND ORDER MEETING

One of the most important meetings of the year to those who are interested in the building up of the town, and the good name of the community will be the meeting of the Law and Order League in the Parish House tomorrow, Friday night, at 7:30. Reports will be made on the work of the last year, and there will besides be a special program which will make the evening pleasant as well as profitable. There will be singing by the male quartette, and special readings.

The executive committee has this year managed things so that there has not been any need of calling on the members of the league for assessments. There has been considerable expenditure but it has been of the money left over from the collection of the year before.

All who remember the good work which has been done by the League, and see the work that is still to be done by it, will be glad to turn out and help push the good government wagon along. This will be the meeting that certain men will watch to see whether they dare to try to start up their old "devilment" again. Every good citizen that can walk wants to be there.

GEN. DODGE WRITES.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1907.

Editor and Readers of The Citizen:

The ten days which have elapsed since my former letter have represented a good deal of travel. Twice I have had to get up to take a train in the night; and the two coldest days I made buggy trips into the country. Having now reached the metropolis I feel almost at home. I crossed the river to Cairo, Ill., and had a delightful visit with Berea's children, Dr. W. B. and Alice Titus Beatty, and Prof. John C. and Cordelia Scott Lewis.

My longest stay, thus far, was at Hopkinsville as mentioned in my last; but there are six G. A. R. posts here, and it looks as if most of them were going to have late banquets in my honor. The one of Saturday night lasted until after eleven o'clock. I had gotten far enough away from Hopkinsville before the great night raid which is a theme for talk far and wide. One post which had not been square on the books for three or four terms, and from one of whose officers I received a letter that it would be no use to come, made up arrears during the five hours I was there and starts out with new purpose. At Fordsville twenty comrades were drawn up in line to greet me at the station; and we marched in military style to the post hall, where we had both a forenoon and afternoon session. Tomorrow I expect to take an early train for Frankfort to see our good friend Augustus E. Willson installed in the office which he will fill so honorably, returning here barely in time for what is likely to be the most pretentious Grand Army meeting

WANTED!

We want agents in all parts of the U. S. to sell our famous Dr. Williams' Pills. Send us your name and address and we will send you 12 boxes to sell at 25c per box, and when sold send us the \$3. and receive a full set of cooking vessels consisting of a 2, 4, and 6 quart vessel. A limited number of these vessels are given to introduce our Pills. Order quick. DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY, ROSEVILLE, OHIO.

GREAT MUSICAL TREAT

Concert by Harmonia

Eighty Well Trained Voices

Will render the Redemption Hymn by J. C. D. Parker and selections from other great works.

Monday, December 16 at the Chapel at 7:00 p. m.

ADMISSION ONLY 15 CENTS

A BARGAIN SALE

Beginning December 10 and Continuing the Rest of the Season.

The Greatest Bargains Ever Offered in Ladies' and Childrens' Hats

Every hat in the house has been reduced in price and you cannot fail to find both style and price to suit you.

I am determined not to carry over any hats, if low prices will make them go.

I also carry a complete line of ladies' and childrens' shoes, rubbers, umbrellas, dress goods, corsets, underwear, and ready-made skirts at most reasonable prices.

MRS. S. R. BAKER,
Richmond St., Berea, Ky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page.)

not menace any power, and others have married into the most powerful families. He was greatly loved by his people, was learned and thoughtful, and had done great things for the prosperity of Sweden. The announcement of his death was received with streaming eyes by great crowds that stood outside his palace—a better tribute than is given to many a more powerful man.

The report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shows that in the last year 1,235,349 foreigners came to this country, or 184,614 more than last year, which was the high record up to that time. The class of people who came was slightly better than for some years past, but it will be a hard task for the nation to make good citizens out of these people, and the true Americans will all have a part in the work.

The San Francisco graft cases come up again this week, when Pres. Calhoun of the street railway company will be called to trial on the charge of taking advantage of the city's distresses after the earthquake and fire, and bribing the city council to give his company rights which belonged to the people.

There has been another attempt to make talk of a war with Japan over the fact that her ambassador to this country, Viscount Aoki, was ordered home. Some of the newspapers say that this is because he has been too "easy" in his dealings with this country, and that the new ambassador will demand a great deal more from us. There seems to be no ground for these stories, and there is the best of evidence that the danger of trouble is over.

The trouble between the mining companies and the miners at Goldfield, Nevada, has become so bad that the government has sent several hundred troops to the place. Just now they are merely keeping order, but it is supposed that an attempt will soon be made to open the mines with non-union men, of whom there are many wanting to work.

A convention of prominent business men from all over the country met in Washington to work for the spending of \$50,000,000 for deepening the streams of the country, and digging canals, so that the produce can be got to market more cheaply than the railroads can carry it. Both the Pres-

Berea National Bank

No. 8435.

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the state of Kentucky at the close of business, December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$70,167 58
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	28 32
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	20,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds.....	1,060 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	5,150 00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	4,654 85
Checks and other cash items.....	2,113 14
Notes of other National Banks.....	85 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	52 86
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie.....	4,692 80
Legal-tender notes.....	2,726 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	1,000 00
TOTAL.....	111,720 55
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000 00
Surplus fund.....	1,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,226 28
National Bank notes outstanding.....	20,000 00
Due to approved reserve agents.....	117 27
Individual deposits subject to check.....	64,210 36
Certified checks.....	163 61
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	3 00
TOTAL.....	111,720 55

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: S. E. Welch, Wright Kelly, S. R. Baker, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of Dec. 1907.
J. M. Early, Notary Public.

The Relations of the Employer and the Employee

By HON. W. H. SEVER, M. P.
Founder and Head of Big Industrial Community of Port Sunlight, England.



The only way to remedy social evils is to conduct our affairs to the greater benefit of all. The relations between myself and my workpeople are of a strictly business character, into which no thought of charity or philanthropy ever enters. You can't carry on a business of this extent, or, indeed, any business whatever, on sentiment. You must adhere strictly to common sense, and to contract agreed and entered upon on both sides. In the same way I argue that if the employer feels the need after a day's work of a comfortable and attractive home, the workman must naturally feel the same. It appears to me that those who have contributed towards the prosperity of a business have the same right as myself to live a pleasant life in pleasant surroundings.

I can look any of my workmen in the face and say, "I have never patronized you and I never intend doing so," and any of them can look me in the face and say, "I never received pay from you that I had not fully earned. And that is all I want." Believe me when I say that the strongest bond which can unite employer and employee is the common interest which they all take in the common enterprise.

*Remember, self-interest is the rule of life, and especially of commercial life. But there are two kinds of self-interest. Selfish self-interest, which takes care of only number one, and that broad, intelligent self-interest, which seeks to find the interests of self by regarding the welfare and interests of others. Now, I endeavor always to keep in mind the welfare of my employees. They in turn look after my interests.

Selfishness never really pays either the employer or the workman. And again, I encourage intelligent interest in the working of this great concern on the part of my workmen. For instance, we have a regular "suggestion" bureau here, if I may so term it, by which any workman who invents and patents a mechanical improvement, which many of them do, especially in the direction of life and limb saving contrivances in the midst of all this very dangerous machinery, shall be directly benefited.

As far as possible I give my 3,500 employees chances and opportunities for raising and benefiting themselves whilst they work together for the good of the whole concern.

Wages are raised, hours are lessened, the article is produced better and cheaper by the labor-saving machine, and a high-class machine necessitates the employment of the best workmen possible to manipulate it. Another remarkable fact is that every rise in wages and shortening of hours is followed by a reduction in the cost of labor and the cost of the article produced, and that reduction results in a bigger margin of profit for the employer.

The Social Life of Girls

By FRANCES CLEVENGER.

Her fondness for having a good time is all right, provided that indulgent parents do not allow it to be carried too far. Just now her main object in life is to get an education, and those in charge of her should see that nothing is permitted to interfere with her obtaining it.

Whatever of little dissipations there may be should be confined to Friday and Saturday nights, so that you can make up for lost sleep the next morning.

If you have callers, they should not be permitted to stay after half past ten. If they do not go home at this time and if you are too shy to ask them to go and as a consequence father or mother does it for you, do not be so foolish as to get angry and consider that your caller has been insulted. Your parents know that a girl going to school needs all the sleep she can get, and if the young fellow is a gentleman, he will look upon the rebuke in the spirit in which it was given.

In your thirst for a good time do not think to ape your older sister by having a flirtation and a beau. Nothing is more silly in a girl of your age and nothing more likely to be productive of disastrous consequences.

No girl going to school is capable of knowing enough about men to exercise sufficient judgment in choosing a husband. When she gets out of school she will have plenty of time to look around her a bit, and then, when she has reached a mature age, to choose.

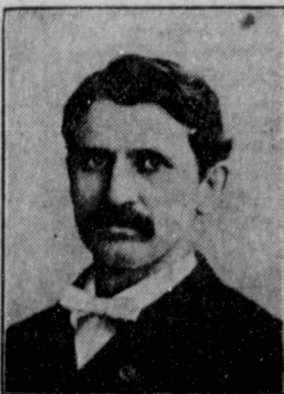
In the meantime do not take it ill of father if he insists that the boys may come only on Friday and Saturday nights and that the other nights you must devote yourself to your studies and be in bed before ten o'clock.

The World Demand Upon America

By DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS,
President Armour Institute of Technology,
Chicago.

The power to realize the ideal is the will, and be free till she is free from the pride which is willing to satisfy itself with anything less than the incarnation of the ideal. The hour has come when America needs to know that the moral imagination addressing itself to the future of America must, through the will of America, not less than through the intellect, not less than through the heart, answer the demand of the world; and the demand of the world upon America is that at last American genius shall produce such character in purity, in loftiness, in grandeur, in self-sacrifice as will justify the mighty expenditure which has been made by all lands and by God himself to create the American opportunity.

We stand to-day in the presence of the fact that America is not only incarnated opportunity, but it must take imagination to see the opportunity. Imagination has been defined as the faculty of the ideal and the power to realize the ideal.



MADE HIS HOME A FORTRESS.

Tenant Had Neat Way of Shutting Out Undesirable Visitors.

"Alterations to suit tenant" was a part of the sign in a Philadelphia building, telling that a loft over the store was to let. One day lately a prospective tenant applied and expressed himself as pleased with the location and quarters, as well as the terms. As to alterations he had only one thing to suggest, namely, that the stair steps be fixed to the top floor with a pair of stout hinges, and cords be attached so that they might be raised and lowered, in a way best illustrated perhaps by the attachments of a fire escape. Anxious to get a tenant and seeing no particular objection to this arrangement, the landlord complied. His tenant, a quiet man, was wont to go to his quarters early in the forenoon and at once draw the steps up to the ceiling. A few only of his many visitors, those, in fact, who gave a peculiar whistle, were accommodated by the lowering of the steps. The others were ignored. The landlord, fearful lest some unlawful transactions might be going on in his building, called upon the tenant for an explanation. "Oh," was the reply, "my friends have the whistle. The other fellows are creditors." The hinges are still working.

ICELANDERS ARE LONG LIVED.

Average Age There Double Mean Duration of Human Life.

It would be interesting to know if any part of the world beats Iceland in the average length of life of its inhabitants. It is shown in the census of 1905 that on an average the people of that island live to the age of 61.8 years, which is very nearly double the mean duration of human life as it was computed a generation ago. Sweden and Norway are regarded as very healthful countries, but Iceland takes the palm in longevity, the mean duration of life in Sweden being 50.02 years and in Norway 49.94 years. Some of Iceland's earthquakes are nerve-racking, but on the whole the lives of most of its simple and industrious inhabitants slip along with few incidents that unduly stimulate or depress the pulse. Summer and winter the same old mail boat from Leith steams into the harbor of Reykjavik every three weeks, but very rarely brings news that touches Iceland so closely as to make excitement. In fact the little island enjoys many of the advantages of civilization and avoids most of its drawbacks.—Christian Advocate.

A Hard Task.

A Chicago man tells of a resident of that city who had been unsuccessful in one venture after another. At last, however, he made a large sum of money by means of an invention in car wheels; and very soon thereafter his family, consisting of his wife and two young daughters, were to be seen taking their daily outing in a motor car. One day the three were being driven rapidly through the park, while a look of painful self-consciousness overspread the features of the inventor's wife, as she sat bolt upright, looking straight before her. "Now, ma," came in clear tones from one of the daughters, whose keen face was alive with enjoyment, "now, ma, can't you loll back and not look as if the water was boiling over?"—Youth's Companion.

World's Oldest Republics.

So far as practical considerations go Switzerland is the oldest of surviving republics. Two puny republics, however, long antedate the Helvetic confederation and in strict accuracy one of these two must be the oldest republic of all now in existence. One of them is the republic of San Marino in Italy, on Mount Titano, the oldest state in Europe and one of the smallest in the world. The other is the republic of Andorra in the Pyrenees, made independent by Charlemagne. No fixed date can be assigned to either of these, both are mediæval relics, and San Marino may be identified even before the middle ages began.

Woes of the Druggist.

"If you want to meet the limit of nerve," remarked a druggist, "you must keep a drug store. Most people seem to think the place is for public accommodation, without the necessity of any real patronage on their part. We have had a good many nervy requests, but one the other day capped the climax. It was raining hard and a woman we didn't know, who lived three blocks away, telephoned us to send her two two-cent postage stamps."

Why Letters Are Unwritten.

Why not keep up writing-desk supplies just as conscientiously as those for the pantry? asks a writer. Few households would get along a week without sugar, salt or soap, yet how many letters are unanswered for the lack of a good pen, a stamp or an envelope? It is not the expense, but lack of thought, that keeps an insufficient or meager supply of the necessary articles on hand.

Dignity of Ownership.

"I saw a sign in a restaurant down at Gallion the other day," said a Cleveland man, "that struck me as an effective means of upholding the dignity of the establishment. The proprietor of the restaurant is a big man, weighing about 200 pounds and put up like a prize ox. His sign says: 'If You Want to Know Who Runs This Place Just Start Something.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THINGS TO THINK OF

No wonder the hypocrite deceives himself when he is foolish enough to think he is deceiving the Almighty.

The lives of some of its friends hurt religion more than the logic of its foes.

The surest way to be happy is to keep busy.

Yesterday is yours no longer, tomorrow may never be yours; but today is yours, and in the living present you may reach forward to the things that are before.

Common sense and the golden rule are the foundation of all good manners.

The more we help others to bear their burdens, the lighter our own will be.

He has never known true courage who will sacrifice principle for popularity.—American Issue.

The problem of life is not to make life easier, but to make men stronger.—David Starr Jordan.

DOES EDUCATION PAY?

If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people.

Thomas Jefferson.

It is now recognized by every State of this Union and by every nation upon earth, that the free education of the people is industrially profitable to the commonwealth. The universal verdict of all history is, that man's power and capacity as a wealth pro-

ducer is multiplied in direct proportion to his education and training. James B. Frazier.

"It is no longer disputed that the wealth, the power, the greatness and the success of a nation are proportioned upon the degree of education that it possesses. The same rule applies to communities.

Sometimes we hear it said that our people are too poor to increase their taxes. The fact is, THEY ARE OFTEN TOO POOR NOT TO INCREASE THEM.

Twenty years ago Denmark was one of the poorest kingdoms in Europe. Today in the per capita wealth of the people it is, with one exception, the richest; and in the general distribution of wealth it stands first.

These results have been brought about through the improvement of its schools, and its schools have been improved by higher taxes.

The Danish peasants have taxed themselves until they have made themselves rich."

It has been too common a political doctrine that the best government is that which levies the smallest taxes. The future will modify that doctrine and teach that liberal taxation, fairly levied and properly applied, is the chief work of a civilized people. The savage pays no tax.

Charles D. McIver.

R. H. COWLEY, M. D.

SPECIALIST
in diseases of

Eye, Nose, Ear and Throat.

Industrial Building, Berea, Ky.

Running a good ad. is like getting hundreds of people to look in at your store windows.

FARM FOR SALE: 31 acres on the Richmond Pike, 2 1/2 miles from Berea, all cleared, lays well, no buildings, at \$37.50 an acre. Apply to W. C. LEWIS, Kingston, Ky.

HYDEN CITIZENS BANK

Transacts a general banking business. We invite you specially to place at least a portion of your account with us, whether large or small.

HYDEN - - - - KY.

FREE!

Celuloid Plates Repaired Free

DR. HOBSON,
DENTIST

Richmond, - - - - Ky.

ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS,
REPAIRED.

Work Promptly Returned.

CONN BROS. - - - - Lancaster, Ky.

BARGAINS. FOR OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR BEST BARGAIN IS

THE CITIZEN

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DON'T WAIT—RENEW NOW

Mrs. Osborn's Letter

Grace and Beauty in the New Skirt—Creator of Fashions for Women of Fashion Indorses the Paquin Model.

(Copyright, 1907, by the Designer, N. Y.)



The Graceful Figure is Defined by the Clinging, Sheath-Like Skirt.

Do I like it? Has it come to stay? Will it have a tremendous vogue? Will it revolutionize the world of dress? Does it really possess possibilities? It is like a game of "Twenty Questions." Is it not? And it is a game I have been playing ever since I returned from the other side bringing with me a number of models of the new Paquin skirt which have aroused a storm of comment, curiosity and questions.

It is a beautiful skirt, I think, though for a time I stood quite alone in that belief. A skirt that clings so closely to the figure that a strained dragged effect is only prevented by the soft folds over front and back introduced by the master hand of Paquin. It is these folds, suggestive of the lines of a habit model, that differentiate the Paquin model from the familiar sheath skirt of several years ago.

I have been so besieged with questions regarding it that it occurred to me that this letter gave me an excellent opportunity to gather my thoughts coherently together, and to give a formulated expression of them to all who are interested.

And that is a large number. For when a change of this kind comes to us—a change so startling, so radical, so diametrically opposed to everything that has gone before it, the natural psychological process is a gradation from amused interest, through reluctant admiration to final enthusiastic adoption.

I will tell you a little incident that occurred at the time of its debut in Paris. It was one night at Durand's. Half the English-speaking world of Paris goes to Durand's, and I was of that half that night. A woman swept across the floor to a table near the far end of the salon. There was no need to ask who she was, and only the innate good breeding of the women loitering over their suppers kept a score of lorgnettes from being raised in her direction. Madame Paquin at any time with her grace and beauty is an object of interest to Parisiennes, but Madame Paquin in a new Paquin creation holds an insatiable interest for the world at large. There was no question that night nor the next day—when all Paris was talking of the new Paquin skirt—of its vogue or its beauty. The only question every French woman was asking herself was, "Can I wear it?—Will it be possible to adapt it to me?"

When I returned from Paris full of enthusiasm for the new skirt—an enthusiasm inspired, I frankly confess, not so much by Paquin's belief in his own creation as by the concrete example of its effectiveness on the beautiful Mme. Paquin—my ardor was considerably dampened by the attitude of unlightened and unappreciative America.

American women are too self-conscious. Now I have said something that has been on my mind for a long time. A Frenchwoman will spend hours on her toilette, and, when she has finished, her dress is complete, perfect, a part of herself. She dismisses it from her mind, and is no more conscious of it than she is of the gestures of her beautiful white hands, or the inherited vivacity of the Gallic race that plays over her piquant face. But with us! "Are other people wearing it?" is the question that indicates a subservient attitude which would rather clothe itself in inconspicuous mediocrity than take the risk of being original.

And so when I presented the Paquin skirt there were no expressions of delight over the possibilities unlimited which it presented as a medium of individuality for every woman.

"Oh, how very odd!" was the universal comment, accompanied by a

half-concealed smile. "It really makes her look like a top!" and the smile would broaden into a ripple of sheer amused laughter, while my poor model strode from the room indignant at the ridicule.

And then the laughter would stop, and the scoffer be surprised into a half-unwilling admiration of the graceful, swaying figure, its beautiful contour outlined, defined, emphasized by the clinging, sheath-like skirt.

The very woman who will raise an objection to the Paquin skirt will go to a glorious struggle with the surf, accompanied by several men of her acquaintance; and emerge looking like nothing quite so much in the world as a beautiful, unconscious sea-nymph. Is she immodest? Certainly not one American woman in a thousand—no, nor one in a hundred thousand, would call her so. Yet this same woman will sit down and think for a long time before she will commit herself to a gown that so much as suggests the graceful curved lines of her body. And her French sister, who will deplore with significant gestures of upraised hands and shoulders the immodesty of mixed bathing, and will be decorously rolled to the edge of the water in her bath wagon, will adopt the new skirt with no comprehension of the qualms of the American.

Perhaps it is because I have lived so much abroad that I can see more easily and clearly from the French point of view than from the American. And then to me the possibilities of beauty in something new appeal most powerfully.

Yet in reality the Paquin skirt is not new, nor can we claim it as an exclusive invention of the twentieth century. More than 100 years ago the French recognized its possibilities and developed them into what have come down to us as the Directoire styles. Not of the coats that accompany it. Short-waisted affairs they are, with full cutaway skirts, overelaborate, fanciful if you will, but graceful and charming nevertheless.

It may take a little time before the American woman will give the Paquin skirt her generous, unqualified approval. But I am optimistic, and I firmly believe that year by year we grow in appreciation of the beautiful, in a broader conception of the true significance of lovely lines and colors, and that, given time, we eventually accept the best that is offered to us.

In reverting to this older type of dress I can frankly say I am glad of the change, not that I like change merely because it means novelty, but because I welcome it when it stands for aesthetic development. And so I say very emphatically that I do like the Paquin skirt; that I hope, though I cannot prophesy, that it will have a long-lived vogue. Paquin has adopted it, and Paquin leads Paris as Paris leads the world. You and I follow, but not, I hope, like poor stupid sheep. Examine it for yourself, and if anything I can say helps you to view it more intelligently and more appreciatively, well and good. But if your taste and judgment reject it, my dear madame, remember that you have quite as good a right to your opinion as I have to mine. Indeed, I have an honest contempt for the woman who will adopt a fashion merely because it is fashionable and decried it as hideous, unsightly, impossible.

Louisa Catherine Osborn

Velvet Medallions.

The making of the velvet medallion is a thing which a woman should understand if she is going to do her own dressmaking. The medallion is shaped like an oval or a circle, and is worked in colored silks, and is used as a skirt trimming. Half a dozen are placed around the skirt at regular intervals and connected with bands of velvet. No dressier trimming can be found for the suit of broadcloth.



ROBBIE AND THE SOUP.

His Dislike for the Latter Got Him Into Trouble.

Robbie detested soup. It was so much trouble to eat, and there really wasn't a great deal to it after all. But mother said that soup was good for him, and that by eating it he would soon grow to be a great, big man.



Cuts His Sleeves.

This didn't cause Robbie to enjoy eating soup a whit more, however.

To-day Robbie felt less like eating it than ever before. At last he gulped it down and walked slowly from the table. He had been so very naughty that mother sent him to his room to think over what he had said.

Like a little thunder cloud he looked—not at all the bright, cheerful boy he should have been.

"Only wish I would grow, so I wouldn't need to eat any more of that nasty soup," he muttered.

Just then he saw before him a pair of scissors.

"Wonder if I couldn't make mother believe I have grown a little," he said to himself.

Without thinking how very wrong it was to deceive his mother, Robbie carefully cut a little strip from the bottoms of his trousers and from his sleeves.

That evening Robbie's father observed to mother:

"Do you know, I really believe Robbie is growing."

Robbie's mother glanced at the clothes, which appeared too small, and



Ridiculed by Playmates.

told Robbie that it was because he ate soup that he was growing so big.

The little fellow was pleased, indeed, with the success of his plan. Thereafter, he ate every bit of the soup without grumbling, and then went upstairs and cut off the bottoms of his trousers and sleeves again and again.

Mother wondered and wondered that Robbie should grow so quickly, but when he was to go to a party one afternoon, and she saw that his best clothes fitted him as well as ever, the secret came out.

Robbie was made to wear the spoiled suit of clothes to the party and to appear among his playmates in them for one long month.

And although he had hoped that soon he would have to eat no more soup, he was still made to eat quite as much as ever.

Waking Up a Boy.

Henry Johnson, a laboring man living in Fond du Lac, Wis., has a son 13 years old, named Charles. Charles is so hard to wake up mornings that the father has to wake up several of his nearest neighbors in getting the boy out of bed.

Last month they threatened to go to court about the matter, and since then the father has taken to throwing the boy out of the window into a pond when it is time to get up. Charles goes into the pond with a great splash, the feel of the water arouses him, and he wades ashore and gets ready for breakfast with no harm done to anybody.

The invention is not patented, and any father can use it. When winter comes the boy can be pitched out head first into a snowbank.

The Same Old Mother.

"Now, Jamie," said a school-teacher, "if there were only one pie for dessert, and there were five of you children and papa and mamma to divide it among, how large a piece would you get?"

"One-sixth," replied Jamie, promptly.

But there would be seven people there, Jamie. Don't you know how many times seven goes into one?"

"Yes'm—and I know my mother. She'd say she wasn't hungry for pie that day. I'd get one-sixth."—Youth's Companion.



WHAT GRAN'MA SAYS

My Gran'ma says when she was just a tiny little girl like me, she always kept her hands so clean, and looked as tidy as could be.

She says she never smeared her face, nor lost the ribbon from her hair, nor tore her frock, nor anything, and of her books she took great care.

That in her day it was not thought polite for little girls and boys to gallop all about the house, and sing and shout and make a noise.

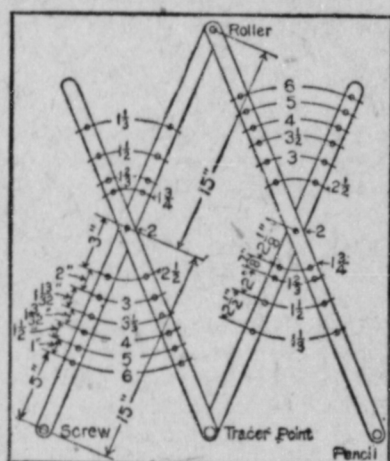
That "Children should be seen not heard," Great-gran'mamma to her would say; and that she simply sat and worked her 'broidery many hours a day.

I'm very sorry for Gran'ma, and ask: "Would she not like to play, and skip, and shout, and have some fun, now that great-gran'mamma's away?" ELIZABETH B. PIERCY.

HOW TO MAKE A PANTOGRAPH.

Here is a Chance for the Boy to Make a Drawing Instrument.

Secure four pieces of wood from which cut and dress down to 3-16 in. by 3/4 in.; make two of them 31 in. long and the other two 24 in. long. These pieces of wood may be of any material, but it is best to make them of some hard wood. The "screw" in the sketch is a screw-eye long enough to pass through the arm and an old



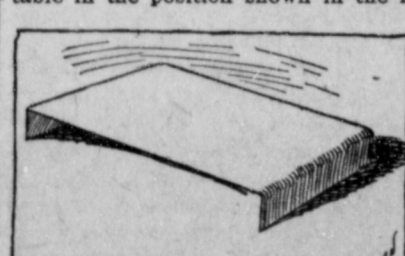
The Home-Made Pantograph.

silk spool. This will keep the arms up from the board or table so as to allow a point at tracer point and pencil to be a little above the work. At tracer point a round-headed brass wood screw is used which is filed to a point and slightly rounding so it will not scratch. A lead pencil is sharpened and fitted in a hole marked "pencil." At point marked "roller" a screw-eye is put in from underneath to allow a rounding edge for this point to rest. The small holes on all arms are marked on the left from 1-13 to 6 on the right from 6 to 1-13. When matched and clamped with a screw-eye will enlarge sketch or pattern from tracer point to the size of holes that are numbered in the semi-circle. If holes marked 1-13 on left are matched and holes 1-13 on right are matched then it will increase the size of the drawing 1-13. If No. 6 on the left and No. 6 on the right are matched then the increase will be six times. The distance the holes are made one from the other, says Popular Mechanics, is shown with the figures and inch marks.

IMMOVABLE CARD.

Simple Trick Which Will Cause Your Friends to Wonder.

Strange as it may see, if a card is bent at both ends and placed upon a table in the position shown in the illustration you will find that it is only with the greatest difficulty it may be moved, no matter how hard you blow.



The Bent Card.

By drawing off to a distance, however, and blowing sharply you may cause it to flutter across the table.

A Loaded Shotgun.

A curious incident comes from British Columbia. A settler named Graham, living in the wilderness, returned home one day after a hunt and stood his shotgun in a corner of the cabin and went out to chop wood.

While he was chopping and while his daughter, 12 years old, was preparing supper, she accidentally knocked the gun down and it was discharged.

A wolf had followed the father home and was then standing in the open door looking around before attacking the girl. He had not been heard nor seen, and the first known of his presence was when the shot struck him and he fell down to kick a few times and become a dead wolf.

Too Much Walk.

A citizen of Burr Oak, Mich., named Taylor, has a son 9 years old who is a sleep walker and goes about so often at night that the father has put a notice in the papers that the boy is asleep and should not be harmed. He enters houses, climbs trees and steals melons in his sleep, and some folks think he is more wide awake than his father. They are going to nail him down to his bed if they can't keep him home nights any other way.

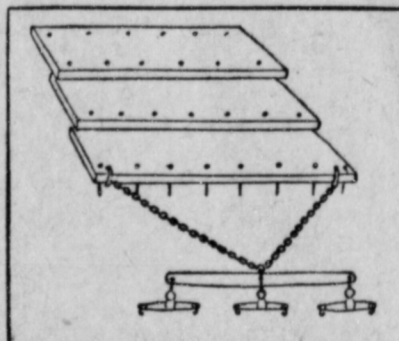


ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

A GOOD LEVELER.

Can Be Used in Preparing Ground for Small Grain.

A drag harrow for leveling and harrowing wheat ground can be made from three pieces of 2x12, ten or 12 feet long. I use 60-penny spike nails



Homemade Drag Harrow.

for teeth, says the correspondent of Missouri Valley Farmer, and allow them to protrude through a board three or four inches, using 120 in all. This will be found a perfect success for preparing ground for small grain.

ORIGIN OF CORN.

Plant Was First Grown Under Tropical or Sub-Tropical Conditions.

As to the origin of the corn plant, there is a general agreement among authorities that it developed among tropical or sub-tropical conditions. As to the hemisphere in which it originated, there has been considerable discussion, but the consensus of opinion among the botanists of to-day is that it originated in America. The eminent French botanist, De Candolle, after considering the evidence relative to its origin, says: "From all these facts we conclude that maize is not a native of the old world. It became rapidly diffused in it after the discovery of America, and this very rapidity completes the proof that, had it existed anywhere in Asia or Africa, it would have played an important part in agriculture for thousands of years." He then goes on to show the greater antiquity of corn in America. He says that when America was discovered it was a staple crop from the La Plata to the United States; had names in every native language, and was found in the tombs of the Mound Builders of North America, the tombs of the Incas and in catacombs of Peru. He further mentions its connection with the religious ceremonies of the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians and argues from this a very great antiquity in those regions for it to have become so supremely important. The fact that there was a number of varieties of corn in America when the Europeans came also points to a long period of cultivation previous to that time. De Candolle inclines to the belief that New Granada was the original home of the corn plant.

Since the discovery of America corn has been carried to practically all parts of the world where the conditions are at all favorable to its growth, and we may expect that, during the present century, it will be taken to many more.—G. A. Crosthwait.

GROUND PHOSPHATE ROCK.

It Has a High Value When Mixed In with Barnyard Manures.

We are more than ever convinced of the great value to every farmer of using ground phosphate rock in his stables and in his manure heaps. The natural phosphate has been worked out of a large proportion of our soils. Farmers notice a growing uncertainty in their grain crop. They lay it to the seasons, but the real difficulty is that the soil has lost some of its original elements. The soil is like the animal body in its demand for food. The three things, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, that the body requires in food, the land requires. All this summer long, just as in previous summers, every farmer has been piling up manure from his horses and some from his cattle in the barnyard and it has been rained upon and the hot sun has shone on it and a very large part of its value has gone into the air.

How easy it would have been to have provided one's self with phosphate rock and sprinkled the manure heaps each week with a sufficient amount to absorb and hold the ammonia, which is nitrogen. Then, when the farmer hauls out that manure in the fall to the meadowland that he is to plant with corn next spring, he not only has saved a great waste of nitrogen but he has added the very phosphorus the soil needs. As farmers, says a writer in Hoard's Dairyman, we must begin to organize our knowledge and thought more in the line of getting back to the original fertility of our land. Seasons have their effect, but they do not play as great a part as we think. Somehow it will be noticed that good, rich, well-drained land gives a fair crop in almost any kind of a season. The first thought of a good farmer should be the keeping up of the fertility of his land. It is almost a crime to handle manure so as to waste the most valuable part of it.

MOLDY CORN.

It Should Not Be Put in Crib with the Other Corn.

There is a variety of expressions about the moldy corn, says a writer in the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantograph. Most farmers think there is not so much as last year.

One man who said he thought he did not have so much moldy corn, was surprised when the first load came in to find quite a large amount of it, and said that none of it should go into the crib; that he thought if the weather got damp and warm it would help to spoil other corn in the crib.

Another farmer who usually looks pretty closely to his corn, said that he got two ears from the field about a month ago, before the corn was very hard; one of them was of the type he selected for seed and the other one was partly affected with the dry mold, so prevalent last year. Without thinking of what might happen, he tied the two ears together and hung them on the north side of a building, where they had remained. On taking them down recently, the seed ear was found to be moldy on the side next to the other ear, for a space of five or six rows wide.

Not a few farmers are of the opinion that the mold lives in the soil or in the rubbish of the field, especially if the moldy ears are thrown down when found or are left in the field, and thus is carried over from year to year. Perhaps the mold is not so apparent this season as usual because of a lack of just the kind of weather to propagate it.

One of the best corn experts in the state, H. A. Winter, of Wenona, said last year he believed that this dry rot may have been the cause of so much poor seed corn. It frequently happens that an otherwise good looking ear has a trace of mold around the tips of the grains just next the cob, perhaps only on one side or one end, and so is overlooked, when the seed selection is made.

It seems as if it would be a good time to stamp out the mold when there is a small amount of it, by destroying every ear that can be found. From what is known of this disease it certainly would be a safe and practical thing to take special pains to prevent any of the moldy ears from remaining in the field or the corn crib to contaminate sound corn.

Instead of dropping a moldy ear to the ground or letting it remain in the husk on the stalk, when discovered, every such ear should be snapped and thrown into a box attached to the side of the wagon.

When unloading at the crib, every ear at all affected with the mold should be separated from the other corn, throwing it into a box or barrel provided for the purpose. There is very little feeding value, even for pigs and chickens in corn so damaged, and it would better be destroyed by burning.

A DITCHING SCRAPER.

There should be a ditching scraper on every farm. They can be purchased made of steel, but a home-made one such as shown in sketch costs little and is quite serviceable, says the Farm and Home.

Take two planks each ten inches wide and three feet long of good two-inch hardwood. Bolt to them securely a pair of old plow handles. To the bottom bolt an old cross-cut saw blade which will make a sharp edge. Let these project about an inch at the bottom. Attach two singletree hooks near each end of the lower board and your scraper is ready to use. With this scraper and two men I cut a ditch one-fourth mile long and as deep as it could be plowed with a turning plow in two days' time. It is also very useful in filling holes in the highway.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

Every man ought to have pride enough to keep the road past his farm in good repair.

In the fall preparations must be made for many of the spring crops, either plowing the land or manuring it.

Keep the land as rich as possible. Angleworms work more in rich land than in poor land, and they constantly improve the soil.

In yielding their harvests the fields have been feeding you. Now in return you should feed the fields by spreading the manure.

Get down a few of the unusual or interesting points about the season's work and the harvests. They will be good reading another year.

Make the boy your partner. If he learns to say and mean "we" instead of "I" or the "boss" the chances are he will not want to leave you.

The old idea that well rotted manure was the best thing under all circumstances is an exploded one. Much of the value of manure is lost by having it rot outside of the soil.

Manure Handled Right.

We saw a barn the other day which had never been stained up from the accumulation of manure along the sides. In fact, no manure was ever thrown out. Every day it was thrown into a spreader, and when it was full the manure went onto the meadows.

Short Feeding.

A short feed and a right feed is the way most cattle will be handled this winter. This is no time for the novice to tackle the business for he is liable to feed up his entire corn crop with loss.

WILLSON GOVERNOR

Makes Fine Speech When Sworn In—Pleads for United State—President After Third Termers.

Augustus E. Willson is now Governor of Kentucky, and if his address at the inauguration is any guide, he will be one of the best governors the state has ever had, as Beckham has been one of the worst. Mr. Willson read his inaugural speech from notes made on a small pad, but soon casting his notes aside, he spoke for several minutes appealing for a new Kentucky, a united people and for peace, good will and brotherly love among the people of the State. He pledged himself not to permit any selfish motive to control his official acts and manifested his real desire and earnestness to give an administration that will meet with the approval of all the people.

In his set speech the Governor said that he was ready to make a sacred pledge to the people for the faithful performance of his duty by the State, the Constitution and the law. He said he was possessed of an unfaltering faith, hope and courage and would be the Governor of all the people of the State regardless of political lines. He said he would sacrifice his life to the service of the people who had entrusted him with their government. He said that all the citizens had accepted the result of the election, and that there was no hate or bitterness among the people in reference to the enforcement of the laws, the new Governor said the law commanded obedience and did not request it. He said that every citizen was entitled to the protection of the law and to live in peace and safety.

He said every man was entitled to his liberty and protection in the pursuit of happiness. He deplored violence and disorder and said that the law had to be upheld. In conclusion he touched on the present apportionment of Kentucky and appealed to the sense of fairness of Democrats to correct any unfairness that might result from the present statutes.

In one of the first remarks he made after his inauguration the Governor showed that he meant to live up to his promises, by saying that he would at once send enough troops to Hopkinsville to maintain order—a thing which Beckham had refused to do.

The day of the inauguration was cold, and there was first rain, then snow, but the crowd was one of the largest ever seen at an inauguration, and there was a warm greeting from the people to the new governor. The ceremonies took place in a large stand in front of the Legislative building. Gov. Beckham and Gov.-elect Willson rode to the stand together in a carriage, and Mr. Beckham, after a very brief speech, introduced Mr. Willson to the people. When he could make his voice heard above the cheering Mr. Willson delivered the speech already outlined, then turned to Chief Justice O'Rear, and said, "Mr. Chief Justice, I am ready to take the oath." With hand uplifted, his face pale, and his mouth firmly set, he listened to the reading of the oath of office, then signified his loyalty to the Commonwealth and the Constitution by a firm "I do" and a nod of his head.

The political feature of the week, besides the inauguration, has been the President's positive statement to several men who have called on him, and to two senators that he will not run for president again. It is possible that he will make another public statement, but he is not likely to, as he has already made one very strong one, and has repeated it several times, and does not feel that it would be dignified for him to keep on saying the same thing over and over. It is known, however, that he has got after the office holders who are shouting for a third term, and that several of the most prominent of them will be removed from office if they do not stop. Many of the men who have been warned are southerners.

The Republican National Committee met in Washington, and decided to hold the convention for nominating a candidate for president in Chicago on June 18. Harry S. New of Indiana was elected chairman of the Committee, to take the place of Mr. Cortelyou who resigned when he became Secretary of the Treasury.

A protest was filed against the appointment of Maurice Galvin as Collector of Internal Revenue, by the Law and Order League. Evidently the charges were not sustained, for the President sent the nomination to the Senate.

The Courier-Journal, which said nothing about politics before the election, but has been fighting Beckham hard enough to make up since, prints a table to show how little chance Beckham has, and ought to have, to be sent to the Senate. It shows that he got most of his votes, even in the snap primary, from counties that give

Republican majorities, and that if the votes of the counties which have Democratic members in the legislature be taken as a guide, he will not have half the Democratic votes in the legislature.

It is likely that the next legislature will take away from Beckham his last vestige of power, by removing the men he has appointed to the Board of Prison Commissioners. This Board has control of all the places in and around prisons and other state institutions, and if this patronage is taken away from Beckham he will feel the loss heavily.

J. H. Fuqua, who retired Tuesday as Superintendent of Schools, is planning to run for Congress next fall in the Third District, against Dr. A. D. James, Republican.

Gov. Willson is said to be thinking of recommending a law against the appointment to any office of blood kin by state officials.

YOUTSEY ON STAND

Prosecution Closing Weak Case Against Powers—Defense to Show Stand This Week.

The trial of Caleb Powers is at its critical stage this week. The prosecution has nearly finished, and has had Youtsey on the stand again, repeating his improbable story. The defense will begin before the end of the week, and a few more days will show the strength of the new evidence which Powers has and the chances for his acquittal.

Last week the jury was taken to Frankfort to see the scene of the shooting, and then returned to Georgetown, where the prosecution continued the presentation of its witnesses. Over fifty of them have been on the stand, and of these only four, besides Wharton Golden and Youtsey have connected Powers with the crime. The main effort of the prosecution has been to prove conspiracy, rather than actual connection with the shooting, and even in this there has been only partial success.

In several points the prosecution has broken down. Judge Hazelrigg, who was called to identify Jim Howard as the man who left the State House soon after the shooting, was unable to do so. Robert Noaks, whose affidavit telling of wrong methods by the prosecution was admitted, and who was called to the stand to testify that the affidavit was false and that he had been paid for it, was hopelessly discredited, and his testimony against Powers was made to lose all its force, because he got so badly mixed up that no one could tell the truth from the falsehoods.

The prosecution has had a great deal of testimony about the excitement in Frankfort before the shooting and the expressions used by the Republicans against Goebel, and has been trying to make out that this indignation against the stealing of the election and defiance of the votes of the people of the state, was a widespread conspiracy. Except for Golden and Youtsey practically nothing has been said on the stand that would really indicate that the Republican leaders were plotting a murder.

Golden and Youtsey have of course been the star witnesses. The former was called first, and told a straight story. Then he was cross examined and got a little mixed, but mostly he seemed to have learned his story as a child learns the alphabet, and his telling it did not make it seem true. At best, it proved very little against anyone. Youtsey told the same story he did at the last trial—a story that made it seem as if all the Republicans in Frankfort had joined together to kill Goebel, and had told all kinds of people, friends and foes, about it. If his story is true, it is a wonder that the prosecution has not been able to get a hundred witnesses that knew all about it, instead of two or three whose honesty is doubted, and a lot that do not know anything. His story proves too much, and it seems that if the prosecution has nothing better this will be Powers' last trial.

MOUNTAIN CONGRESS

The Mountain Congress, held on the night of Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, gives a fine opportunity for our young men to discuss questions relating to the welfare of the mountain region. The details of the organization of Congress are worked out, bills are drawn up, and debates are arranged beforehand and the one night is given to discussion.

This should be a means of training public speakers and giving information in regard to the great problems of our country such as schools, roads, agricultural improvement and forests, and how they may be best solved. Our friends should plan to visit us at that time.

TRAINING TEACHERS

(Continued from First Page.)

The Sub-Normal class which admits young persons who by hard study may fit themselves for a 3rd or even a 2nd grade certificate. They study all the required branches as thoroughly as possible and are shown the best methods of instruction, so that they may do what is far more important than to secure a certificate—teach in a way that will bless the district and open to them better opportunities for the years which are to come.

For those further advanced we have the teachers training course, or "1st Year." In this all branches required for examination are covered by the middle of May. The work is most thorough and more time is given to methods of instruction and general school government than in the sub-normal class. All subjects start at the first of the book in these classes, so that each person will have a chance to brighten up all along the line of examinations and the work of the schools.

Upon this class we concentrate the best energies that we have, for thru it we can reach the largest number of people.

Above this training class we have the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years of work. Each of these years is but twenty-two weeks long, beginning with the winter term after the rural schools are out. In the second year's work Algebra, History of England, History of Literature, Advanced Grammar, Elocution, School Management and Elementary Science are given. In the 3rd year more Algebra, Psychology, History of Education, American Literature, Great Authors and Drawing may be had while the fourth year adds the subject required for High School teachers, Geometry, Latin and Physics, with chances to take other subjects if desired.

Thus we try to meet in the very best manner the needs of the rural teacher and the teacher in the graded school, giving each one, as far as it is possible, a broad and thorough foundation and a teaching ability which will be a power for good in any school.

WHAT THE HOME SCIENCE COURSE DOES FOR THE GIRLS

Berea College does not take a girl from her home, when she is receiving a practical education in housekeeping, and teach her that a girl who is studying is to sit back and be waited upon by those less favored. She becomes one of a great family where each has her assigned work to do and where there are those in charge who not only see that she does her work, but who teach her to do it in the easiest and best way.

In this way, if a girl takes none of the special class work provided, she is receiving a training which will better fit her for her own home life.

Many of the girls working in the laundry have told me that, aside from what they earned there, they had learned more—they would not give it up for what they could have learned in any other class.

But we do not stop at such training. In the grades the girl is taught to use her knowledge of fractions in the cooking and sewing classes.

By the use of halves and thirds and fourths in these classes her arithmetic means more to her, and so the practical work helps her in her book studies. Then, if the mothers could see the darning and patching they are taught to do under such an expert as Miss Speer, I am sure they would feel as proud of their daughter's ability to do this work as they would over the fact that they could work cube root. And they will surely have to use that knowledge often.

Then, if a girl wants to prepare herself quickly either to earn her own living or to fit herself for a more intelligent home life, we offer an advanced class both in cooking and dressmaking. A year's work in the cooking classes will fit her for a position to do housework at from three to five dollars a week. There are many homes of good Christian people, friends and donors of Berea College, that are always anxious to have one of these girls. One of our girls has been clearing ten dollars a week for the last two years as housekeeper in such a family and by doing dressmaking in her spare hours, receives extra pay for this.

For the girls beyond the Model schools, we offer a two years course that includes both cooking and dressmaking and a course in home nursing. For the girls so trained, both schools and homes are calling. One girl who could stay for only one year of this work is now in Nebraska where she is employed by a lady doctor to go to the homes of her patients as a mother's assistant. She is sent as a trained nurse would be, to houses where there are only slight cases of sickness or to convalescent cases but when the mother needs some skillful help. Doesn't every house and every neighborhood need some such girl as this?

ACADEMY COURSES

(Continued from First Page.)

Sciences: There will be a beginning class in physiology. Those who have had sufficient work in Algebra may enter the class in Physics. The following courses in English will be open to those who are prepared to enter them. Elocution, Composition and Rhetoric, Advanced Grammar, and some one of the several classes in Rhetoricals.

There will be an opportunity for stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and Penmanship.

There will be an opportunity for those who wish to begin learning trades to enter the Carpenters' class, the Bricklaying class and a class in Telegraphy. Will those who wish to enter these courses write immediately to the Dean of the Academy, as only a limited number may enter each of the above classes. Students will be enrolled in the order in which they apply until the classes are filled.

ENGAGE YOUR ROOM

The College provides room for most of its boarding students but many will have to find rooms elsewhere for the winter.

Send your "general deposit" of one dollar ahead at once and a room will be ready for you when you arrive.

This dollar is returned if you leave your room in good order, return any College books you may have and have injured no college property.

BE ON TIME

An extra fee of twenty-five cents is charged all those who fail to register on time. More serious, however, is the loss of time one sustains from being behindhand. IF YOU MUST COME LATE because of your school not closing on time we will give special attention to helping such Normal students to make up arrears.

HELP FOR FATHERS

Can your son estimate the timber, survey your land, mend the wagon, make a gate, build your barn or sheds?

Send him to Berea for one of the industrial courses or a course in the Academy.

Many of the young men who have taken these courses are making from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a day.

Send the picked young men for these courses.

If in doubt as to whether to send the boy to school or not, just send him and take no more risks.

Every boy is entitled to the very best equipment a parent can give him.

Self-denial may be necessary but it will never be regretted.

See the College advertisement on page 8. —"Cheaper than staying at home."

HELP FOR THE MOTHERS

Can you girls cook and sew? Berea aims to send the young women back to their homes better house-keepers and home-makers.

One of the most prominent mountain man recently said he could tell at once when he stepped into a home whether or not the boys or girls had been to Berea.

Send us your brightest girls and they will come back to help their mother.

Let them have a course in Cabinet organ and they will make home a happy place.

ACADEMY 10—M. S. 4.

The Model Schools football team lost a hard fought game to the Academy Saturday by the score of 10-4. The M. S. team really deserves great credit for the men were untrained, while several of the Academy men had played in big games, and it had been expected that M. S. would be beaten by about 20 or 30 to 0. As it was the inexperienced M. S. men outplayed the Academy in the first half, and their final defeat, some say, was due to the fact that they did not know how to play "dirty ball."

Academy kicked off to M. S. 25-yard line. M. S. fumbled and did not run back far, but held the ball and pushed it steadily down the field to the 20 yard line, where a formation was called, and before the Academy realized what was happening Adams had kicked a fine goal, Gray placing the ball.

It was in the last half that the alleged dirty plying occurred and certainly enough men were battered up to account for a good deal of slugging. The Academy held the ball most of the time, and made one touch-down, giving a score of 6-4. The other four points were on a play which has been criticized. Bengie called a fair catch on a punt, then for some reason started to run. He was called back, but instead of being penalized was permitted to try at goal, which he made.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

What Is Going on in Different Sections of Kentucky.

FIFTY MASKED MEN

Surrounded the Tobacco Grower's Home and Warned Him of Death.

Frankfort, Ky.—Awakened at midnight, Herbert Kessler, a wealthy farmer living near Jacksonville, this county, was called from his house, which was surrounded by 50 "Night Riders," and asked if he had pooled his tobacco.

"No," said Kessler. "Then," said the spokesman of the "Night Riders," "pool it before we come back to kill you next week."

The spokesman wore a mask. After warning Kessler to pool his tobacco the leader gave a peculiar whistle, and it was answered, says Kessler, by at least 50 men, one after the other. He reported the case to the authorities here.

Polk Moore, another grower not an Equity man, was also visited by the "Riders" and warned to pool his tobacco before they returned next week.

"Riders" attempted to burn the barn of Walter Pulliam, at Polgrove Landing, in the western part of the county, but as Pulliam and eight of his neighbors were on guard the marauders were routed. Marion Hutchinson's barn, in the same community, has been visited and some of his tobacco destroyed.

The feeling in the rural districts is worked up to fever heat. Many of the farmers who have not pooled their tobacco came to town, and the merchants selling guns, shot and powder did a thriving business.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN IN COX SUIT

Defense Seeks to Discredit Confessions of Smith and Spicer.

Jackson, Ky.—Both sides are taking depositions in the damage suit for \$100,000 against Judge James and Elbert Hargis, Ed Callahan, John Smith, John Abner and Asbury Spicer, brought by the children of Dr. B. D. Cox, who charge the Hargises and other men with having procured Cox's assassination. The case will be called for trial here, having been brought here from Breathitt county. The defense is trying to secure testimony discrediting Asbury Spicer and John Smith, who have confessed that they helped Abner murder Cox after being employed by Judge Hargis and Callahan. Their confessions are on file in court here. The defense is trying to prove that Smith and Spicer were away from Jackson on the night of the killing. This case will partake of the nature of a regular murder trial, as practically the same testimony as given in former trials will be given.

Report \$20,000 Shortage.

Louisville, Ky.—Details of an alleged defalcation on the part of Chas. Mitchell, former eastern manager of the Star Fire Insurance Co., were made public here. A suit was filed by the insurance company against the National Surety Co. for \$20,000, the amount of Mitchell's bond. Expert accountants say the shortage will reach \$50,000, but that the only redress the local company has is in the amount of the bond.

Fuqua Wants a Seat.

Frankfort, Ky.—Prof. James H. Fuqua, who retires with the democratic administration as superintendent of public instruction, will be a candidate for congress in the Third district next year in opposition to Dr. A. D. James, the republican incumbent, who, it is believed, will be re-nominated. Prof. Fuqua is from Logan county, where he was engaged in educational work for 40 years.

Kentucky Is Free of Debt.

Frankfort, Ky.—When the committee, consisting of Attorney General Hays, Auditor S. W. Hager and Treasurer H. M. Bosworth, clipped the coupons off \$27,000 worth of bonds and threw the bonds into the fire the last of the bonded indebtedness of Kentucky was paid, and for the first time in 105 years the state became free of debt.

Ten Years For Killing Town Marshal. Williamsburg, Ky.—James Ayers, marshal of Jellico, Ky., was given 10 years in the penitentiary for the killing of Sampson Bolton at Jellico last August. Ayers was taking Bolton to the calaboose, claiming he was drunk. Bolton resisted and threw Ayers down. Friends pulled him away, and Ayers got up and shot him.

Dies of His Injuries.

Madisonville, Ky.—Dr. H. J. Poole, of Richards, who was struck by a Louisville & Nashville train, died of his injuries. He is survived by his widow and the following children: Thomas, Dr. W. A., and Jesse, Mrs. Gus Porter, of Robards, and Mrs. W. E. Wilson, of McHenry.

Will Serve Four Days.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Beckham appointed W. P. Walton, editor of the State Journal, of this city, a member of the state railroad commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. C. McChord. There is only four days longer to the term.

Object To Increase.

Louisville, Ky.—The proposed increase in the rate for wharfage has brought forth protests from steamboat officials. About \$10,000 comes to the city annually for wharfage privileges, and a raise has been suggested.

TO ARREST MEMBERS OF MOB.

State Fire Marshal Finds Clew to Identity of "Night Riders."

Hopkinsville, Ky.—State Fire Marshal Mott Ayres is here for the purpose of investigating the raid which was made upon this city by "Night Riders." Important clews are said to have been discovered that may lead to the arrest of members of the mob.

The consultation between Colonel Ayres and the city and county authorities was held and Fire Marshal Ayres was assured all possible assistance would be given to him.

The posse which pursued the "Night Riders" and exchanged several shots with them picked up a handkerchief which was covered with blood still wet. This is taken to indicate that at least one of the "Night Riders" was struck by a bullet. A hat was also found, and these, together with some other clews which have been found, will be used as the foundation for the fire marshal's investigation.

Acting upon orders from Gov. Beckham, the local militia company, under the command of Major E. B. Bassett, began guard duty and will continue in this capacity for an indefinite time.

County Judge Breathitt requested that the Earlinton company also be sent here, but Gov. Beckham refused, stating that he considered the local company sufficient for the present, but that if developments warranted he would send more troops.

Unverified reports state two men were killed in Twiggs county by the Hopkinsville posse, which pursued the "Night Riders."

SITE FINALLY SELECTED

For the Kentucky State Fair At Louisville.

Louisville, Ky.—The McDonald site of 150 acres, lying just west of the city and near Shawnee park, was selected by the state board of agriculture as the permanent home of the state fair.

Four sites in all were considered, but the fact that the purchase price of \$50,000 leave \$117,500 in the state fair treasury for buildings and improvements won for the western tract.

Had the Arbogast tract been selected, which was the choice of the merchants, only \$10,000 would have been left in the treasury, and the McDonald site is two miles nearer Louisville than the nearest of the others.

R. E. Hughes resigned as secretary of the state fair, owing to the press of many other duties. His resignation was accepted with regret, and Caldwell Norton was elected treasurer of the board.

A Hunter's Fate.

Mayfield, Ky.—Vester Bycoe, a young man living near Neal, went rabbit hunting and, finding one in a brush pile, he sat down on a log with one hand over the muzzle of the gun. When he reached for his handkerchief both barrels of the gun were discharged. His hand was blown off and both charges of shot entered his face, putting out his eyes and completely scalping him.

After sitting on the log for more than an hour his calls for help were heard and he was carried home, where he died.

Not Liable For Negligence of Servants.

Frankfort, Ky.—Municipal corporations and corporations that are a part of a municipality in Kentucky are not liable for damages on account of injuries sustained through the negligence of employees. The court of appeals decided this point in the case of Henry Prins, of Louisville, against the board of park commissioners of that city, holding that corporations such as board of park commissioners and board of education were not liable for the negligence of servants.

To Form An Assembly.

Lexington, Ky.—A meeting of representatives of the different missionary, educational and charitable interests of the Christian church in Kentucky was held here, looking to the formation of a general body for the purpose of organizing an assembly and purchasing a site. The object is to combine all meetings and conventions of the church with a lecture course and general entertainment. A site will probably be purchased near Louisville.

McLaughlin Resigns.

Lexington, Ky.—Thomas A. McLaughlin has resigned as receiver for the Eastern Kentucky Insane Asylum. There are a number of Republican applicants for the position, but it is not expected that an appointment will be made until the board of control is reorganized, which will follow the inauguration of Gov. Willson.

Motion Overruled.

Lexington, Ky.—Judge Parker in the circuit court overruled the motion of the attorneys for the democrats in the election contest cases to dismiss the petitions of the republicans, and then overruled the special demurrer to the amended petitions filed.

Rolling Mill Closes Down.

Newport, Ky.—The Newport rolling mill has been partially closed down as a result of the financial stringency, overproduction and an inability to make collections. This will be bad news to tradesmen of Newport.

Bread Upon the Waters

By Kate Wallace Clements

(Copyright.)

When Mrs. Spaulding went to the county orphan asylum, she hadn't the remotest idea of bringing home the wee mite of humanity she did. On the contrary, she needed a half-grown girl large enough to wash dishes, run errands, and otherwise assist with household duties, now that she was getting on in years.

"A good sized girl, capable and willing," was what she asked the matron for.

"Come this way," answered that person; "I think we have just the girl for you."

In going to the section of the building where the larger girls were domiciled they had occasion to pass through the nursery.

In this room a number of little ones were playing. One dark-eyed little elf caught hold of Mrs. Spaulding's gown.

"My, but isn't she pretty!" exclaimed the visitor, looking down at a dark, roguish face. "How old is she?"

"She must be almost three, as near as we can reckon," answered the matron. "She is of Italian parentage," she went on. "Her father, a poor, strolling musician, sick and despondent, put an end to his life. The child was found in the room with his body—dreadful, wasn't it? And such a dear little thing, too—tell the lady your name, dear."

"Tildywinks," lisped the child. "Perhaps her name is Matilda," ventured Mrs. Spaulding.

Suddenly the child stretched out her arms—"Mamma," she cried—"Tildy's mamma." Oh, what music in that word to the heart of the childless woman; it was the keynote to the doorway of her heart.

Only in dreams had the woman felt the clinging baby arms, the warm pressure of baby lips—only anticipation—never till now—realization.

"Come, Tildy, kiss the lady goodbye," it was the matron's voice she heard.

She was moving on, expecting her visitor to follow, but Mrs. Spaulding was standing still, a peculiar expression on her face as she said:

"I don't think I want that girl. I spoke about; I've changed my mind. I think," hesitatingly; "I'll take this one."

Once outside the gray stone building she wondered at her doing. Staid, middle-aged Bessie Spaulding taking a baby for adoption. She smiled as she thought of her neighbors' criticism. She was prepared for it all.

Thirteen years passed. The child that Mrs. Spaulding had taken to her heart could indeed be classed as "a good sized girl." She was in her sixteenth year. A tall, beautiful girl, with dark, flashing eyes and rich brown complexion.

She proved to be a great comfort to her foster parents. Through the lifelong day she sang joyous notes, like the calling of a bird.

Once a stranger passing, paused to listen to that sweet voice, and listening, exclaimed:

"Bravo! Bravo!"

She wondered what he meant—she, this innocent child of nature.

"Such a strange man, mother," she said when she sat at her feet in the twilight. "Do I sing very well?" she asked.

"Well enough to please mother," came the soft answer, and she was content.

The next Sabbath while she sang in the village choir a dark face was uplifted in mute admiration; it was the man who called out Bravo to her while she sang.

She saw him stop and speak to her foster parents. She watched her mother place her hand on her heart, while the color died from her face.

That night as she lay awake she heard voices from below. It was her foster parents. She caught the words:

"We must keep her from the choir, John. My God! he'll take her from us."

She had a vague impression that the dark stranger was a relative. She knew the history of her own origin, that her rightful parents came from Italy. Perhaps he had come to take her away. As, but she would not go; no, never.

For a time she ceased to sing. When the spring came, all her joyousness returned. She sang with the birds, notes sweeter than the nightingale. How could she be otherwise than in harmony with nature?

She was sitting in the garden singing a bright little melody; it seemed to come from her very heart. She was conscious of a presence, and raising her eyes saw the stranger—he who would take her away.

Gathering up her work and garden-hat, she would have rushed into the house, but he stood in her pathway.

"Ah, mademoiselle, listen," he pleaded. "Do you want to become rich, famous, queen among women?"

She caught the words "rich, famous." Then she bent her dark head and listened. She was only a woman. To be praised, admired, gifts cast at her very feet; to become a prima donna. Ah, the temptation was too great.

"Give me time to think," she pleaded; "only time to think."

Days, weeks, months flew by. Tildywinks drooped and pined. Would she stay with the dear old folks now that they needed her? Or, was it better

to go away and come back rich and famous?

One night before the footlights would bring sufficient money to purchase the farm. No need then for father to toil and mother to worry. It seemed the path of duty.

Only a week longer when he would come for his answer. What, oh, what would she say?

John Spaulding's words uttered years ago came true: "She'll run away," he said.

The little white bed with the coverlet undisturbed told its own story with the tear-stained note pinned on the dressing case.

"I'm going away," it read, "to study music and have my voice cultivated. When I've grown rich and famous, I will come back. Not till then. Forgive me and good-by. Tildy."

"Gone," cried the frantic mother; "gone to become an actress."

To the mind of these simple country folk her future career was looked upon in the light of a disgrace. Nothing appeared quite so appalling as the life of an actress. Involuntarily they associated it with scant apparel and rouged face. She was dead to them!

Ten years passed, bringing naught but adversity to John Spaulding. The crops had failed, many of his choicest cattle had died. Poverty had come to them, grim, dire poverty.

Better sell the place out before it would go to rack and ruin. Oh! how they loathed to part with it, the roof that had sheltered them for many years. Still, the creditors must be appeased.

"She promised to come back some day," she murmured. The tears fell fast and thick on Mrs. Spaulding's faded gown. "She will find only strangers here," she said, bitterly.

A letter had come from the agent that week, stating that a purchaser had been found. He, the agent, would run down with the party toward the close of the week, and now—why! it was Thursday. Surely this was the close of the week.

"If Tildy were only here," she clung to the strange name through all these years. Yes, if the child were here she might comfort her.

Poor old soul! Through her tear-dimmed eyes she saw a carriage drive



"You Cannot Take It?"

up the pathway, stopping at the gate. The future occupant of her home, no doubt. It would never do to let them witness her grief; she must brush the tears away. She bent her face closer over the worn coat she was mending. She heard the soft rustle of garments, while the odor of violets came to her.

The woman must be rich to wear such beautiful clothes. What could she want with the farm? She almost hated her. Was she not taking the roof from over their heads?

"Well, now, that's what I call a generous offer."

It was the agent who spoke, bland and smiling.

"What do you say to that, Mrs. Spaulding?" he went on. "The lady says you may remain for awhile; until autumn. It will give you time to look about and—"

"We don't want to remain," broke in old John Spaulding, seated in the chimney corner, with hands hardened by toil folded in a helpless sort of fashion across his knee. "No, no," he muttered, "we can't take favors, leastwise from strangers. Can we, Lisbia?"

His wife shook her head sadly. "It's a very kind offer," she said, "but we cannot accept it."

Then the stately woman came to her side, so close that the flowers in her bodice touched the bowed head. She laid a white jeweled hand on her shoulder.

"You cannot take it?" asked a sweet, musical voice. "Not even from me? Don't you know me, mother?"

Not Tildywinks?

She stood before them, beautiful and smiling. It was she who had purchased the old home. "The bread cast upon the waters had indeed come back."

"Tell me, Tildy, darling," asked the elder woman, looking at her through tears of joy, "you are not an actress? You don't sing in—"

"Only sacred music, mother," she answered. "Knowing your views on the subject, I have respected them. In the world of music I am known as—"

She whispered a name whose fame had reached even that quiet little hamlet.

"Then you are Mademoiselle—"

She silenced the lips with a kiss. "To the world, yes; but to you let me always be plain Tildywinks."

TALK ABOUT TAXES

Various State Grangers On the Subject.

Demand For Study of the Question by the Farmer For His Own Interest.

The farmers composing the Grange, an organization that has done much to study the real interests of the farmer, has been taking a good deal of interest in the subject of taxation lately and some very pertinent utterances on this question have been given out in the addresses of the Masters at annual sessions of various state Granges.

At a recent meeting of the Washington State Grange, the Master gave considerable attention to the question of taxation. He said, in part:

"I urge every Grange in this state to take up the study of taxation in all its phases earnestly and seriously during the coming year, for I feel strongly that we farmers have hardly realized the importance of thoroughly understanding the fundamental principles of taxation."

In considering the subject of state taxes, in the brief time I have been able to give it since my mind has been fully aroused to its importance, I have come to doubt very much the wisdom of our present method of assessing state taxes. Section 2 of Article 7 of our state constitution is as follows: "The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money." (This is the general property tax similar to Kentucky.)

"The above constitutional provision is similar to that of many of the western states and enjoins a system of taxation which has been tried in practically all the states of the Union. It requires the application of the same rules of taxation to forms of property totally different in character. Most of the older states, such as New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have constitutions which impose no restraint on the power of the legislature, or very little more restraint than that imposed by the federal constitution. Those states have developed systems of taxation more in harmony with modern conditions."

"The attempt to tax all kinds of property by the same rules, has in all times, and in all countries, imposed heavier burdens upon rural districts than cities, and in a large degree has measured the tax to be paid by each citizen by the amount of his consumption, rather than by the opportunity he enjoys to acquire wealth under the protection of the state."

"The plan adopted by our neighbor, Oregon, is to apportion the state tax in proportion to the revenue raised by each county. Oregon made the mistake of not carrying out the principle to its logical conclusion. The tax should be apportioned in proportion to the entire revenue raised by each county, and all the taxing districts within each county."

"It is very easy to see that the more highly developed and more densely populated a county may be, the more money it needs for local purposes in proportion to its taxable values, and the greater is the power to pay taxes. The tax apportioned in this manner will shift from the poorer and remote rural counties the burden they now bear, and impose it on the more thickly settled and prosperous counties. This change would do away with the universal temptation to undervalue property in order to shift the state tax to other communities. A study of the experience of other states shows that one of the greatest evils has been this incentive to undervalue. It produces inequality and dissatisfaction, if not downright fraud."



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Berea, Kentucky.

The Ohio State Grange.

In Ohio they are proposing an amendment to the constitution that will permit of a classification of the sources of revenue, such as is now in effect in Pennsylvania. The difficulty with the Ohio constitution is exactly similar to that in Kentucky. They are proposing there an amendment to the constitution which will make it read this way: "Taxes shall be levied at a uniform rate upon all property of the same class." The Ohio constitution now requires that taxes shall be uniform upon all classes of property, the provision being similar to that of the constitution of Kentucky. The Master, Honorable F. A. Dorthick, commenting upon the proposed amendment to the constitution, said:

"To pull up every stake in our constitution seems heroic treatment, and if done would throw upon the people added responsibility in the selection of their representatives. If classification is to be the plan adopted, it should be left to a commission of at least five members appointed by the governor, one from each of the four classes, whose combined efforts have made us all we are—one from manufacture, one from mining, one from commerce, one from agriculture. This board should be reinforced by the appointment of a member of well-known integrity and great legal ability."

"The farmers are not committed to the idea of classification, but we wish to join in the study of tax revision. The Ohio State Grange, assembled in annual session, December 11 to 13, 1906, by a unanimous vote expressed the desire of an organized body of taxpayers, fifty thousand strong, to cooperate with all other interests in devising a tax system that shall be just and fair to every legitimate interest in the state."

But corn meal is such a rich and versatile product that it lends itself to all days and all meals. For breakfast it can be turned into battercakes light and luscious, or into waffles that melt in one's mouth, or into muffins which take on a new sweetness in their tin in the shape of grits, yellow with buttermilk; or you can have your corn ter, and of happy digestibility.

Then, for dinner, there is the corn-pone, large, brown, and hot from the oven, ready to be seasoned with a sauce of butter, and washed down with freshly churned buttermilk, with an accompaniment of cabbage, or collards, or turnip salad, or new snapbeans. If for any reason the corn-pone is not desirable—though the farmer cannot imagine anything that can take its place with a healthy and an expectant appetite—there are the dumplings to fall back on, the dumplings boiled with a mess of greens. This dish is a time and space-saver; and there is also a butter-saver. The dumplings should never by any chance be allowed to grow cold before serving. For supper, there is the hoe-cake, which should be of a generous thickness, and it should be eaten with gravy distilled from the juices of a country-cured ham, or, if you please a dish of mush and milk. And, then, the day's work being over and done with, the tired man or woman, and the children, weary with play, may fall on their couches and forget, in sweet and dreamless slumber, the grisly troubles of the world—Joel Chandler Harris, in Uncle Remus's Magazine for November.

LOST:—A black cape with hood on or near Narrow Gap, last Sunday. Finder please leave at Narrow Gap schoolhouse.

The most enterprising store keeper is the one that gives the best service. The advertiser is the most enterprising merchant. Read our ads. to see who is most enterprising and will give you the best service.

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A. M. CLARK has bought the store of J. M. Green, and will continue in same line, with better stock, new, and best in town.

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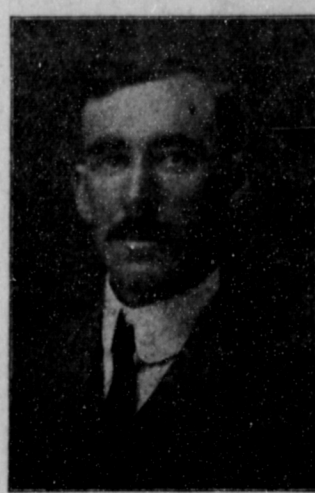
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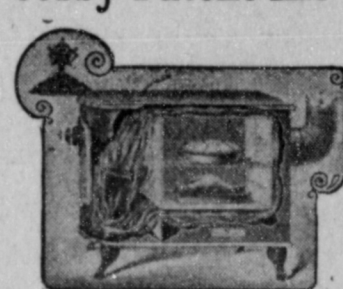
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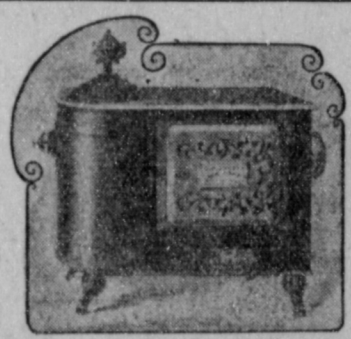
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No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Dec. 8.—Last Saturday and Sunday were the regular meetings at Scaffold Cane.—The protracted meeting held at Macedonia closed last Sunday. No additions were made to the church.—Miss Rettle McCollum who is staying at Berea visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. J. W. Todd went to Climax Monday on business.—Mr. Leonard Hamilton who is going to school at Berea came home Saturday, but returned Monday.—Misses Virgia Martin and Rettle McCollum visited Reece Todd Sunday.—Mr. C. H. Crabb of Crab Orchard is visiting relatives here.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Linville visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McGuire of Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Messrs. Robert T. Abney and George T. Payne of Disputanta attended church at Scaffold Cane Sunday.—Mr. James Berry who has been in Illinois for some time is visiting relative at this place.—Mr. T. C. Vilers and daughter, Miss Beulah, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton Saturday and Sunday.—The school at Walnut Grove will be out next Friday.—Miss Bertha Bullen visited Miss Nora Linville Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bullen were at J. W. Todd's Sunday.

BOONE

Boone, Dec. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Winkler of Berea visited relatives here Sunday.—The little son of T. S. Wren has been sick but is slowly recovering.—Mrs. B. B. Chastain is much better after a week's illness.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Durham of Berea visited relatives at this place Saturday.—Mr. Geo. Poynter and T. S. Wren went to Madison County Friday and Saturday on business.—Mr. E. L. Skidmore of Brodhead gave a nice lecture at Sabbath School yesterday.—Mr. Elno McClure of Richmond is in this vicinity doing some work for Geo. Wren.—The family of Joe Leavett will remove soon to a farm belonging to J. H. Lambert.—Mr. J. H. Lambert sold to Mr. Carl Martin a farm for \$425. Mr. Martin will move to his new home in the near future.

MADISON COUNTY.

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, Dec. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Eb Brockman visited Mr. Brockman's mother at Big Hill Sunday.—Mr. Cassteel from Jackson County has moved into a house on Mr. Johneth Creech's farm.—Mrs. Ruth Davis has been very poorly with the inflammatory rheumatism for the past week but is better.—Miss Sarah Dauson has returned home after a week's stay in Berea, where she has been engaged in sewing for Mrs. J. J. Brannan.—We are very sorry to hear of the trouble that has come to Mr. U. S. Wyatt's family who now live in Berea, but formerly were at Wallacetown. The community extends sympathy to the family.—John, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Port Hill, died at the home of his parents near Paint Lick after a short illness, of pneumonia, age about 19 years. Funeral services and burial were at Wallacetown chapel. The parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

VINCENT

Vincent, Dec. 7.—Farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather gathering corn and killing hogs.—T. B. Venable has just returned from Worthville, Carroll County, where he has been visiting his brother whom he had not seen for years.—Mr. B. R. Hutchcroft and some coal men from Pennsylvania are in Owsley examining the coal which was reported so fine some five weeks ago.—Mr. Harvy Marcum has sold his farm to John Mays of Laurel County and will soon move to Millars Creek. We are sorry to lose so good a neighbor and citizen as Harvy but our loss we hope will be some others' gain.—Mr. J. C. Botner, who has been saving a boundary of timber for W. C. Hamilton, is now moving his mill back to Vincent where he says it will stay for the future.—B. B. Botner spent Sunday with Wm. Brandenburg.—The school of Owsley County will soon close. Your correspondent's school will close Dec. 22.—Minter Day of Blake was visiting with his father-in-law, T. B. Venable, Sunday.—S. P. Caudell visited W. P. Minter Sunday.—James Isaacs, the wool man, passed thru Vincent the latter part of the week, on his way to visit his daughter, wife of Rolo Venable.—Just give me The Citizen once a week and I will know the rest.

ESTILL COUNTY.

HAPPY TOP

Happy Top, Dec. 2.—Winter has

come at last but most of the people are prepared for it. Almost all have their corn gathered.—Miss Talitha Logsdon was the guest of Miss Alma Logsdon Thursday night.—Miss Amanda Willis visited relatives at this place last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Albert Arvin of Wagersville made a flying trip to Happy Top, Ky., Monday evening.—It is said that some parties went to old Uncle James France's house last Monday night and tore the door down and did a great deal of damage to his house and property near by.—Mr. Isaac Cain is working for Abner Wilson this week on Station Camp.—Miss Mattie Willis visited her sister, Mrs. James Hilde Sunday.—The Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely.

LAUREL COUNTY.

CONGO.

Congo, Dec. 6.—Mr. Chas. Bales and Mrs. Mollie George are visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Reams at this writing.—Mr. James Bales of Oregon is visiting home folks.—The church at Long Branch is having the fine torn away and put in the center of the house. A new stove has also been purchased.—The Rev. David Asher preached an interesting sermon at Long Branch Baptist Church November 17 to a large crowd. Theme: "The Goodness of God." One addition to the church.—On account of the high water the Rev. Creech failed to fill his regular appointment at the Creech school house Sunday.—A gospel meeting began today at Pleasant Grove Baptist Church and will continue a few days.—Mr. John H. Bales is on this week's sick list.—Thanksgiving was very quietly spent in this part.—J. F. and Miss Lucy Reams were in London Saturday.—Cold weather is on hand and farmers are hustling gathering in their corn.—Miss Lucy Reams' school lacks four weeks of being out.—Mr. Will Taylor has moved back to his old home near Congo.—Miss Minerva Hibbard is visiting her sister Mrs. Jane Hickey of Orlando.—Aunt Rilla Carrier died last Friday at 2 o'clock.—Federal court of London is over. Quite a number from this place went to the opening.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Dr. Robert Cowley, a highly trained specialist in eye, ear, throat and nose diseases of all kinds, will be at McKeel on Friday, Saturday and Monday, December 27-28-29, and will treat all cases which are brought to him. He has been known for several years as the college doctor at Berea, and was chosen for that place by President Frost because of his high record and reputation. He is a graduate of Western Reserve Medical College, and has studied in Europe and had several years experience. Any one having trouble with their eyes, ears, nose or throat would do well to see him, for he has made a special study of these parts and doctors having specially difficult cases will find it wise to consult with him as his equipment and training will aid them greatly.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Dec. 8.—We are enjoying very nice weather of late, and farmers are taking advantage of it by gathering corn, getting wood and killing hogs.—Fred Hurley, who has been in Hamilton, O., working in the C. C. paper mills, has returned home. He says there is no place like old Chugchug Deadening.—There was a big shooting match Saturday at the home of George Miller, in which forty turkeys were shot for. We have not yet learned who came out victorious.—Georgia Cornett visited the Misses Harrison Sunday.—Mrs. Charles Hurst was the guest of Mrs. Hiram Harrison Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. William Williams of Red House, Ky., are visiting Mr. Williams' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Williams, of Clover Bottom.—Mrs. J. W. Williams, who has been ill for some time, is slowly improving.—Mrs. William Hays, who was some time ago taken to Berea for treatment at the hospital, has been brought home and is slowly improving.—A series of meetings has recently closed at Clover Bottom, conducted by Rev. James Lunsford of Sycamore, with several additions to the church.—Chester Bales who has been working for J. W. Williams has gone home.—Misses Leona Smith and Lillie Hoskins visited Florence Durham Saturday afternoon.—David Durham who has been severely ill with stomach trouble is able to be out again.—Several of this vicinity attended church at Cave Spring Sunday.—Margie Durham attended Thanksgiving exercises at her brother James' school

Thursday, and reports a nice time.—There was a social at the home of Mr. Hiram Harrison last Saturday night in honor of Misses Annie and Merica Reece who are soon to leave for their new home in Indiana. We are sorry to lose them and wish them much happiness in their new home.—A band of rough riders passed through this vicinity a few nights ago. Who they were and where they were going is unknown.—Mr. and Mrs. David Durham and children visited J. W. Williams and family Sunday.

MIDDLEFORK

Middlefork, Dec. 8.—Mr. Elijah Angel of this place has bought a saw mill of John L. Isaacs of near Annville for \$300, and will move it on Porter Branch. Everybody seems to think he will do a good business.—Mr. and Mrs. John Summers visited at J. W. Angel's Sunday.—Old Uncle Jake Gabbard of near Hurley visited at Wes Angel's Tuesday and they had a beef killing.—Mr. Joe Tussey of Middlefork made a business trip to Sand Gap Wednesday.—We are sorry to say that Mrs. Betty Holland who has been very poorly for some time is no better.—The prayer meeting at the new school house every Wednesday is being well attended.—Minnie Angel fell from the stable loft Sunday evening and was very badly hurt.—There are whispers of some weddings in this community.—Mr. Oney Tussey who had his leg hurt very badly by a wagon the other day is improving.—Mr. Isaac Lear says there is nothing he enjoys like reading his Citizen.—Mr. Isaac Tussey has purchased a nice farm on Peter Cane Branch and has moved to it. He and his family are well pleased with their home.—Bill Lear has been very successful in the goods business so far.—Miss Della Angel visited Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tussey Wednesday night.

HUGH.

Hugh, Dec. 9.—Farmers here are very busy gathering corn and hauling logs. They complain of the reduction in price of ties and say they will have the logs made into lumber.—Mr. Luther Kimberlin is weather boarding and putting windows in Mr. Robert Benges' dwelling.—Mr. Robert Hale, Mr. John A. Parks and Mr. Robert Benges have been hauling logs to the mills in the neighborhood.—The girls of the district gave a box supper at the school house to furnish a Christmas tree at the closing of winter term on the 24th inst. Boxes sold at from 39c to \$7.00, netting \$15.64.—Miss Maggie Behge visited relatives in Berea doing some Christmas shopping Thursday and returned home Sunday evening.—Miss Beatrice and Lloyd Hale were visitors at Berea Saturday.—Miss Myrtle Hudson has been visiting relatives in Garrard County for several weeks.—Miss China Hudson is teaching a lively young ladies' class in the P. M. Sunday School at Hugh school house.—Cooks and 'possums are plentiful in this neighborhood and good "coon dogs" are listed at \$50 to \$100 per head.—Corn is good and fodder is excellent and in good condition, so the farmers hardly realize that a panic has been averted by the financial good sense of the country generally and the Treasury in particular.—Messrs. Alex Perry and Eli Sparks gave a magic lantern and graphophone entertainment at the school house one week ago.—Robt. Hale bought a yoke of steers from John Hudson for \$100 to haul logs to college mill.—John C. Croley has approved Frank Croley's residence very much by tearing down the old, and building in the new.—Mr. Curt Benges of Dreyfus, and wife, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Benges, at Hugh Saturday evening.—Mr. Joe Alexander is putting a large number of logs to the Settle's mill at the junction of Berea and Big Hill pike with Richmond and Big Hill pike.—On account of bad roads and reduction of price of ties, the tie trade will not be as lively as formerly.—The "bad roads" problem is a serious hindrance to prosperity in this community.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Dec. 1.—The first snow of the season fell last night and found much corn ungathered and wood houses empty.—The neighbors and friends of Mrs. Mary Hays regret her having been taken to Berea on account of her health, and hope she will return soon to her home in this place.—George McCollum of Hurley was the guest of Miss Annie Powell Saturday night and Sunday.—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated at our school in a most appropriate manner. The entertainment was enjoyed by all present.—W. R. Baker of Dreyfus is painting a house for J. W. Durham.—Our school will close Christmas with a nice entertainment. Our school average the past week has been 40.—Mumps still have full sway in this neighborhood and has been the cause of low attendance in the schools.—The Rev. James Lunsford has held a series of meetings at this place which resulted in much

good.—W. M. Powell and little son Albert visited relatives at Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Lewis McGuire and little son Arthur attended Lancaster court in November.

GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, Dec. 2.—Winter weather now. All busy laying in winter's supplies.—Uncle Thomas Turner is very poorly at this writing with trouble in his back.—J. F. Hays and others have returned from Livingston where they went on the last tide with timber. J. F. Hays is a good steersman on this river.—Mrs. Cathren Stidham is planning to visit her daughter, Mrs. Effie Garner, in Butler County, Ohio, on Dec. 7. We hope her a pleasant trip.—Mr. Barrett, the stove foreman, gave Dr. Goodman a call yesterday.—Mr. Lilmon Peters gave Mr. Isaac Mesler of McKee a visit on the 29th.—Wesley Angel is employed in the stone mason business on Laurel Fork this week.—Mr. R. Hays and son Thomas are hauling corn from William Adkins this week.—Lewis Johnson made a business trip to Harve Moore's at Mildred last Saturday.—Mrs. Louisa Tinscher visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parett Saturday.—Bird and rabbit hunters are having a fine time. It's dangerous to be out.—J. F. Tinscher is planning to visit his brother, J. L. Tinscher, in Garrard County shortly.—Robert Baker is bedding logs for the Livingston Lumber Co. on Laurel Fork river.—Frank Fox is employed by Mr. Thomas Turner driving a team on Laurel Fork.

PARROT.

Parrot, Dec. 1.—The Christmas month has come at last with a very cold day on the first.—The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Hundley on the 29th ult., and took from them their beloved little Walter, who has been suffering several days with whooping cough. The bereaved have the deepest sympathy of all here.—The candy party Saturday night at Mr. R. O. Cornelius' was quite a success. We thank Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius for their kindness.—Mr. Fred Cornelius of Ionia visited his brother at Letter Box Saturday and Sunday. We are always glad to see Fred come around.—Lee, the little son of Andy Tinscher, is very low with pneumonia, but is thought to be slowly improving.—Miss Docia Faubush was the guest of Miss Nora and Minnie Price Saturday afternoon.—Mr. John McDowell and daughter Florence gave Mr. H. R. Dyche and wife a call Friday night.—Mr. Grover Gabbard of Parrot and Miss Nannie Gabbard of Hurley were married on Thursday the 28th. We wish the young couple a happy life.—Mrs. Maria Gabbard was the guest of Mrs. Adam Price Tuesday.

GOOCHLAND.

Goochland, Nov. 29.—Frank Jones gave a number of young folks a party last Saturday night. All had a pleasant time.—Mr. Callahan, who has recently purchased a fine pair of mules and gone into the cross tie business, made his first trip to the railroad Saturday.—Mrs. Maggie Morris has received the two enlarged pictures of her parents and Mrs. Francis Isaacs has received the picture of her daughter.—Robin Hood Rose has traded the white oak timber on his farm to J. K. Morris. Mr. Rose is thinking of hauling ties.—Joe Callahan dropped his banjo in Horse Lick Creek Saturday night.—Almost everybody around here is still rejoicing over the way the election went.

HAMILTON, OHIO, LETTER

Hamilton, O., Dec. 7.—George Roberts and wife spent Thanksgiving with his father and mother in the country.—Miss Sparks, who is brakeman on the C. & E. R. R. from Cincinnati, O., to Logansport, Ind., was in town Tuesday greeting old friends.—A number of our Kentucky people who have been working in Hamilton have, on account of the scarcity of work and hard times, gone back to Kentucky.—W. E. Brennan, the "lid" mayor of Xenia, O., will speak at the Y. M. C. A. next Sunday afternoon on "Should a Mayor Enforce the Statutes of the State and the Ordinances of the City?" Mr. Temple of Miami University, Oxford, O., spoke last Sunday on "Citizenship."—W. H. Gibson of Boston, Mass., state director of the boys' Y. M. C. A. work in that state, gave an illustrated lecture at the First Baptist Church last Tuesday evening. Subject: "The Boy, What to Do with Him." About 500 were present and were delighted with the many beautiful pictures shown on the canvas, of the Y. M. C. A. work done thru and by the boys in the State of Massachusetts and the city of Boston.—Rev. H. J. Derthick, former teacher in Berea College and pastor of the Disciple church in Berea, but now principal of Hazel Green Academy at Hazel Green, Ky., lectured in the Disciple church here last Sunday evening on Kentucky Mountain Missions. He told of how the Kentucky people were misrepresented outside of the state and paid a glowing tribute to these people for their honesty, general hospitality

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Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

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TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the school expends on an average upon each student about \$50.00 a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room, rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50.—In one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00.—In one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced.

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the winter term is January 1, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

and industry. He showed their eagerness for improvement, but for their isolation and lack of necessary means, they had not had the opportunities for an education and development. He praised the good the Disciple Women's Band of Missions had done and were doing for these people thru the school at Hazel Green, Ky. A large and attentive audience, among which were some of Mr. Derthick's Berea friends, was present and fully enjoyed his lecture. He also lectured at Cincinnati the following Monday.